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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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27 February 1984

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INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION REACHES AGREEMENT

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] A general cooperation agreement aimed at promoting regional trade in the context of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) was signed yesterday at Mahe, in the Seychelles. The agreement was signed by the foreign ministers of the Seychelles, Maxime Ferrari; Malagasy, Jean Bemananjara; and Mauritius, Anil Gayan, who led their respective delegations to the current session of the Indian Ocean Commission. The IOC meeting will end today.

In the words of Maxime Ferrari: "This signing is 'an act of giving birth' to an assembly that contains the elements for social and economic progress and development of our region, and for strength, unity and union of the people of the same area."

He added that "In 1984, we must give priority to our South-South relations in order to increase our strength in our dealings with the North."

The Seychelles minister of planning and foreign relations also stressed that the development of this region of the Indian Ocean, the status of its people, and the expansion of its economy must come about through management of resources, sharing of effort, and joint solving of the difficulties.

Maxime Ferrari also expressed the hope, shared by the other participants, to have a delegation of the Islamic Republic of the Comoros join the IOC in an observer capacity.

Before concluding their work today, the IOC experts are to identify those common interest projects that could be got underway rather quickly.

9920

CSO: 3419/406

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER DENIES ALLEGED ZIMBABWE DEAL

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE, January 26: The Minister of External Affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe has denied an allegation that he had offered Zimbabwe a deal in which Botswana would hand back refugees if Zimbabwe voted for him as a candidate of the OAU Secretary-generalship.

The Minister was responding to a question from Kgosi Linchwe II Kgafela who wanted him "to confirm or deny the allegation contained in the December, 1983 issue of "Africa Now" that he repatriated more than 100 Zimbabwean refugees in return

for a vote by Zimbabwe of his candidature for OAU Secretary generalship, and that he takes positive action through the same media or Court Action to exculpate himself."

Minister Mogwe pointed out that the article had been maliciously contrived and was both defamatory and insulting.

He said that the appointment of a Secretary General was governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Heads of State and Government.

The Foreign Affairs Minister

quoted from Rule number 8 of the Charter of the OAU to the General Secretariat which stated that nominations for the office of the Secretary General shall be circulated to member states three months before elections.

Mr Mogwe emphasised that "No such nomination or sponsorship of my candidature was ever made by the Government of Botswana. I therefore never 'ran' for the Secretary Generalship of the OAU."

He said that the article arrogated him powers which he

did not possess by inferring "that I, Archibald Mogwe can blackmail the Republic of Zimbabwe."

The Minister further stated that this was an insult to the sovereign integrity of Zimbabwe, by conferring him the power to make decisions on dissidents and national security, which was a power exercised exclusively by the President of Botswana.

He also said that "I cannot say at this stage what steps shall ultimately be taken to redress the grievous wrong committed by the said 'Africa Now' paper."

BRIEFS

FNLA FIGHTING--The ghost of an army has risen from the tropical rain forests of northern Angola, forcing the Cuban-backed MPLA Government to fight a battle on two fronts. That is the claim from sources close to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), a guerilla movement thought to have faded soon after the Soviet-backed MPLA government was installed in Luanda during 1975. The FNLA is reported to be fighting in the six richest provinces--Uige, Zaire, Cuanza-Norte, Luanda, Malange and Lunda North--as Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels push deeper into Angola from the south. Several FNLA strongholds were scattered through the north and mobile commando units were responsible for attacks on MPLA or Cuban convoys only 50 km outside Luanda, the sources said. Exiled FNLA leader Holden Roberto--now living in Paris--has been on an extensive tour of the US in what is seen as a determined effort by the FNLA to ship up support for more extensive military operations inside Angola. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jan 84 p 7]

CSO: 3400/642

YOUTH SECTION ACTIVIST EXPELLED FROM BNF

Gaborone THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Mxolisi Mgxashe]

[Text] An activist of the Botswana National Front youth section has been expelled from the organisation for allegedly being a security risk and a police informer, reports Mxolisi Mgxashe.

Mr Peter John Lekgodí, who joined the Front in 1981 was, according to him, summoned to a meeting by the Old Naledi branch of the BNF youth section some time in November last year, where he was told that he was an "enemy of the organisation", he was spying for the Botswana Special Branch and he should never again attend the Front's meetings because he was no longer a member.

Mr. Lekgodí said as far as he was concerned these allegations were unfounded and he had always been very loyal to the BNF, its leadership and the programmes it stood for because he believed they were nearer to finding solutions to Botswana's social problems.

He said the allegation arose out of a visit he had made to the SB offices at the Central Police Station in November last year to answer queries from the police that he was not a Motswana. He was asked to sign an affidavit to attest to his citizenship and after further investigations the SBs were then convinced that his Botswana citizenship was genuine.

He reported the incident to his branch whose reaction was to call the meeting where "all sorts of names" were referred to him, and where he was finally expelled without any effort to discuss the matter in a democratic fashion. He reported the matter to Mr Knox Kowa, the BNF publicity secretary, who promised him that the central committee would investigate the case and report back to him; but he has up to now not heard from Mr. Kowa or the central committee.

Mr. Lekgodí arrived in Botswana in 1958 with his parents when he was a year old. His father is Sepedi-speaking from Pietersburg where he had been teaching until involvement in the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa, and his opposition to bantu education, forced him to leave.

Efforts to contact the BNF central committee for comment on the allegations made by Mr. Lekgodí were unsuccessful. The Guardian was told that Mr. Kowa had gone to Zimbabwe and Mr. Dabutha and Mr. Marumo could not be reached either.

CEMENT PRODUCTION TO BEGIN AT MOSHANENG IN MARCH

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Motiatsi Mbanga]

[Text]

MOSHANENG, January 25: Cement production is to begin at Moshaneng in March of this year.

This was disclosed by the Technical Manager of the Minerals Holdings Trust, in Kanye, Mr Mike Waterman in an interview.

The cement, which he said would be called Pozzelana, would only be used for building one storey buildings, unlike portland cement which he said, was of higher quality and was strong enough to be used in building multi-storey buildings.

Mr Waterman, however, pointed out that Swaneng Hill School was built with the same pozzelana cement.

He said the basic materials for making up the cement were lime, ashes and crushed clay bricks.

When asked whether they would produce enough cement for exportation, Mr Waterman said that it would be only for local use and added that about 15 to 20 people would be employed on the project.

He said that their current brick moulding project in Moshaneng employed about 24 local persons already.

When they started producing bricks in 1982, he said, they had only six employees, but they were now presently producing 4 000 bricks per day, mainly for sale.

"We do not use any sophisticated or mechanical instrument to mould the bricks, but our bare hands," he commented.

He said they received ash free of charge from the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC) and coal from Morupule Colliery.

They used coal to burn the bricks.

Mr Waterman said the availability of good quality clay soil in Moshaneng was an advantage to their brick-production project. Their intention was to expand the project by doubling the production, he said.

In another project in the area, where lime was produced, 16 people were employed, he said and acknowledged that 80 to 120 Moshaneng women, employed on temporary basis, helped in collecting crushed stone from the mine's dump area for use in the lime production

section.

The lime powder project will be started in February, 1984 in the same stone-crashing area. It would be a "highly technical project," stone would be crashed for road surfacing and other purposes.

Other projects run by Minerals Holdings Trust have been the tiles producing slate projects in Dipotsana and the yellow and red oxide producing projects at Selokolela, both in the Southern District.

In the slate project which was begun in 1982, Mr Waterman said there were 10 employees and for oxide collection which was done on part-time basis by Selokolela women, there was only one permanent employee in the works.

VEGETABLES 'RARE COMMODITY' IN GABORONE, OTHER MAJOR CENTERS

DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jan 84 p 8

[Article by Charmaine Muir]

[Text]

GABORONE, JANUARY 26: Vegetables are a rare commodity on the Gaborone Market and in other major centres in the country, and when they are available, prices are either very high and vary drastically in different shops.

In Gaborone alone, a mini-survey has shown that the price of one kilogram of potatoes ranges between 40 thebe to One Pula.

One vegetable Wholesaler here sells a 15 kilogram pocket of potatoes at P3.50. Fresh tomatoes, which are a "hard to come by" sell for between 72 thebe and P1.20 a kilogram in the Mall, while onions cost between 60 thebe and one Pula a kilogram.

Other vegetables like beet-roots, carrots, cucumbers and cabbage are uncommon in the capital, and one shop sells small cucumbers at 30 thebe each.

At one of the cheapest supermarkets in town, potatoes cost 60 thebe a kilogram, onions one Pula, a pack of six apples cost P1.60, a pack of five pears P1.40 and a pack of three tiny mangoes one Pula.

The wholesale price of these vegetables are P2.80 for a bag of onions, P3.50 for a box of tomatoes, P13.90 for a box of bananas, P19.50 for a box of apples, P2.90 for a box of 20 mangoes, P3.50 for a 30 kilogram bag of cabbage and P4.90 for a 5 kilogram box of grapes.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture said that there were no records of the cost of producing various vegetables in the country.

Almost all the vegetables sold here are imported from South Africa, although there are vegetable farmers throughout the country who usually sell their produce at the local market places.

When questioned on price control as regards vegetables, a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry pointed out that there is a fixed mark-up which allowed vegetable sellers to make only a certain percentage of profit on the purchasing price of their goods.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN OVERALL AGRICULTURAL SITUATION REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Kesholofetse Phetihu]

[Text]

GABORONE, January 5: Preparations to plant for the 1984 crop have been reported in most areas throughout the country and recent rains have resulted in some improvement in the overall agricultural situation. However, there are still areas which have been affected seriously by lack of rain.

The Agricultural Situation Report of last month, released this week states that draft animals in most areas are in a fair to poor condition and that an estimated 47 000 hectares have been ploughed and planted as of the end of November. This compares with about 49 000 hectares at this time last year, the report added.

The report which also outlines the average crop, livestock, grazing and stock-watering situation based on an analysis of data received from agricultural demonstrators, also states that in most parts of the country, except Maun which remained poor, stock watering has been reported as fairly good especially in the Central and Francistown regions.

In telephone interviews with District Agricultural Supervisors in some parts of the country, it was reported that ploughing was still going on except at Barolong Farms where it was reported that the soil is dry and tractors are parked under trees.

Barolong Farms, the bread basket of Botswana was reported to be suffering from lack of rain.

This morning, the District Agricultural Supervisor Mr O.B. Rammidi said that the situation

was bad, tractors were parked at homes and those who planted were now faced with the problem of the maize stalkborer worm which destroys the plants.

Mr Rammidi disclosed that the government's financial assistance was not utilised fully because of the dry weather.

On the other hand the District Agricultural Supervisor for Mahalapye East Mr Ephraim Koitsiwe, reported that farmers in his area were busy and that most farmers had done considerably well, compared to last year this time.

He said that farmers who were wise had made use of the government's draught power and destumping assistance schemes and attributed good ploughing to this.

He disclosed however that the only snag was that there was a serious shortage of seeds because most of those were used under the drought relief programme. Draft animals were also in poor condition because of the drought, he added.

In Ramotswa it was reported that farmers were still continuing with their ploughing. The District Agricultural Supervisor Mr P.M. Kapaletswe disclosed that most farmers had taken advantage of the government's draught power assistance policy and that they did not have shortage of seeds.

Mr S.M. Magalela, Mochudi's District Agricultural Supervisor said that ploughing started in his area around October last year and disclosed that due to the fact that draft animals are in poor conditions and most of them have died, most farmers make use of the draught assistance policy.

He said that most farmers received seeds from the drought-relief programme but since only a bag was given to a family, they had a shortage of seeds. Most seeds were distributed through the drought scheme.

Ploughing was also lower than last year this time, he added.

He attributed this to the fact that farmers did not fully utilise the destumping assistance policy, under which farmers were paid by government for destumping their fields, and thus their fields were not cleared,

which made ploughing difficult.

According to the Agrometeorological Bulletin for the period October to December 10 published by Botswana Meteorological Services the first half of December had generally good rains and planting should be carried out if it not already started, especially in the following districts: Kgatleng, Kweneng, North and South, Ngamiland West and East, Tati and Mahalapye.

The Bulletin also stated that actual soil moisture reserve in the above mentioned districts

was average to good, and this decreased the risk for future waterstress.

In Chobe, Tutume, Serowe, Mmadinare, Palapye, Bamaletse, Ngwaketse North and South and Barolong, the Bulletin reports that planting should also be carried out as soon as possible, because of the risk of expected low rainfall during the last half of December and the first half of January. But the moisture reserve was limited, and the risk for moisture yield reduction by waterstress was higher, the Bulletin added. **BOFA**

CSO: 3400/641

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS, OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Leston Bandeira, ANOP [Portuguese News Agency]: "Cape Verde 1983 Review"]

[Text] The Second Congress of the PAICV [Cape Verde African Independence Party] and the opening of the shipyards of S. Vicente were the most significant events in Cape Verde during the year 1983.

The Amilcar Cabral Symposium--which was held early during the year to mark the 10th anniversary of the death of the "Founder of the Nation"--and the second meeting of the ministers of justice of the five African countries whose official language is Portuguese, in November, gained special significance because of the political and ideological debate they featured.

The repercussions of these two meetings go beyond the merely national context and spread to other areas of the African continent, especially all other countries whose official language is Portuguese.

The Amilcar Cabral Symposium, which met in the city of Praia and which was attended by delegations from 60 countries and international organizations, began with resuming the debate on the problem complex of African liberation and served as an opportunity for the reaffirmation of some principles advocated by the founder of the PAIGC, as well as the observation as to the assaults by the power of a large number of the continent's elites.

An appeal to the militancy of the African leaders, issued at the time by Lucio Lara, the communique from Mario de Andrade, who focused on some aspects of the repressive character of the power of certain African areas and the remarks by Pedro Pires, who did away with some taboos relating to the problem complex of unity between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde turned out to be the salient point of this meeting which was attended by a large number of intellectuals interested in "the liberation of Africa."

The second meeting of justice ministers went beyond a mere exchange of technical information and features a discussion on various forms of establishing and administering the government; it resulted in a demonstration of the vitality that exists in the bonds between the five African Portuguese-speaking

countries which was confirmed about a month later at the Fourth Summit of the respective chiefs of state.

As an immediate consequence of this second meeting of justice ministers in domestic terms, a national debate was opened on the problem complex of human rights in which the speech by Pedro Pires, at the meeting's opening, served as a point of departure.

The start of the discussion on human rights put Cape Verde in an outstanding place on the African continent where the topic in most of the countries and even within the OAU continues to be taboo.

The Cape Verdian options for the country's economic development were also more evident during 1983 with the approval of its national development plan for the period of 1982-1985.

The country's leaders redefined their objectives, selecting industry as the "moving force for development" but--for reasons of a social and political nature--continuing to consider agriculture as the priority sector.

The official opening of the S. Vicente shipyards in old Praia de Matiota is considered a first step in the implementation of a strategy which is based on the geographic location of the island group and the transformation of the Cape Verdians into skilled and independent workers, the weather conditions which bring about a drought which is already considered permanent and which is not just a simple cyclic disaster.

The Matiota shipyards represent the biggest investment ever made in Cape Verde--\$40 million--and will be the basis for all economic activities of the Island of S. Vicente. At the same time they will bring about major changes in the administrative structures that regulate trade with the outside world.

Cape Verde did not abandon the idea of transforming the land into a habitable and green space: The 1983 reforestation drive brought the number of trees planted to 9 million as part of a project in which various international agencies cooperate.

Amid the diversity of cooperation relationships--continued in 1983--the country finds the explanation for some of its diplomatic successes and for the economic support which it continues to receive although, like the rest of the Third World, it did complain about the accentuated decline in international aid for public investments.

Pursuing a foreign policy of "strict nonalignment," which does not back the theory adopted by the United States and by the top command of the Portuguese Armed Forces, to the effect that the territory of Cape Verde is in a zone of Soviet influence, this country, with its approximately 300,000 inhabitants, maintains friendly relations with Europe without refraining from adopting positions in favor of the "peoples still oppressed by colonialism."

It is in the struggle against "apartheid" which Cape Verdian diplomacy has always been committed to, but pursuing the defense of the method of the dialogue "as the most correct one"; on this basis, early in 1983, the country promoted meetings between representatives of Angola and South Africa, on Sal Island, whose results were not completely in line with the objectives that had been proposed.

The January 1983 meetings failed because the two delegations turned up with different command levels; while Angola had a minister as the chief of mission, the South African delegation was headed by a director-general.

The role which Cape Verde played in the attempt to establish a dialogue between Luanda and Pretoria helped bring about a rise in its international prestige, as expressed through its president, whose role in breaking the deadlock at the 19th Summit of the OAU was received warmly by all observers of the development of events leading to that summit.

The Cape Verdian chief of state in 1983 carried out intensive diplomatic activities; during the year that has just ended, Aristides Pereira did not cease to travel, sometimes in his capacity as chairman of the CILSS (Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel) and at other times as president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

West Africa, with which Cape Verde has strong bonds, followed by southern Africa, were the regions most frequently visited by President Pereira who, early in October, made a long trip to the United States, followed by a trip to Europe.

The latter, which brought the Cape Verdian chief of state all the way to Iceland, was designed to determine up to what point the concern for the diversification of relations prevails in the country's foreign policy? With that country to the north, Cape Verde found major similarities which brought about the establishment of interesting forms of cooperation in the area of fishing and energy.

The trip of Aristides Pereira to the United States was particularly important because the biggest concentration of emigres from Cape Verde is located in that country and it was from there that the strongest cries for opposition to the government in Praia came during the first few years of independence.

This trip by Aristides Pereira--during which he spoke at the United Nations, as chairman of the CILSS--gave him an opportunity for a meeting with President of the United States Ronald Reagan, a month after having been visited by UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar on Sal Island.

5058

CSO: 3442/280

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN RADIO NEWSCASTS--"Joachim Da Silva Idenda, the high commissioner for information, youth, sports, arts, and culture, this morning announced a series of measures aimed at restructuring and revitalizing the Information Department. He made the announcement during a meeting held in the conference hall of the National Chamber of Commerce and attended by all the staff of the Information Department. Mr Da Silva Idende deplored the worn-out condition of all the media equipment." He also announced that a number of reforms would be carried out. "These reforms concern, among others, the radio newscasts whose number will now be increased." [Summary from poor reception] [AB311358 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 31 Jan 84]

CSO: 3419/398

HABRE STARTS UP MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Under Military Protection, Hissein Habre has Managed to set the Essential Wheels of State in Motion Again"]

[Text] Back in Chad shortly before the loss of one of the Air Force's Jaguars, our special correspondent tells how President Hissein Habre is taking advantage of the French military shield to bring order back to a government that has had its northern region amputated and has been ruined by more than 20 years of disorder and fighting.

Ndjamena--A company of united "Southern" soldiers recently took up quarters in the Chadian capital, while harsh security measures had been decreed there after information had been received of the infiltration of terrorist commandos. In the south, the cotton harvest--the nation's principal source of wealth--is an exceptional one, and it has been picked, thus far, under good conditions and in spite of four incidents. Although it was expected, the failure of the Addis Ababa negotiations is contributing to reinforcing the war's general lassitude. Meanwhile, in concerned circles, they are worried about the vacuum created by the death of Idriss Miskine, the regime's former "number two man."

However much these facts may seem to have no direct connection, when they are added together they show how difficult it is, in the present state of uncertainty, to put back on the road a government that is at once disorganized and ruined. South of the "red line" the French military presence--stationed in the Sahelian area in the middle of the country--is also playing a deterrent role. It is assuring a temporary calm and is not in any way a guarantee for the future. The people know this, which explains the atmosphere of waiting that Hissein Habre's regime is trying, at best, to dissipate.

Rallying in the South

The rallying, in the South, of dissidents from the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces]--Lt Col Kamougue's former Chadian Armed Forces--furnish a good example of these problems, because of their ambiguity. In August and September 1982, elements of the FAT undoubtedly went over to the FAN [Northern Armed Forces]--Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces--and even helped them to gain control of that wealthy and heavily populated part of the country.

But entire FAT units have gone into the bush, and some have even gone on into the Central African Republic. "There was a lack of tact on the part of the FAN members," explains, in his own way, Gouara Lassou, himself a Southerner, the former chief of staff of the FAN and still a member of the very influential CC-FAN (Command Council), which Hissein Habre presides over and which includes his most loyal companions.

In 1983, the situation deteriorated in the South. Gouara Lassou acknowledges that there were even hamlets that were burned and pillaged by the police. On 12 September, he says, the dissidents received "deliveries of Libyan weapons that were undoubtedly shipped by way of a neighboring country." For Ndjamen, which quickly heard about this development, it became urgent to react. Measures were soon taken in an attempt to win over the rebels.

On 22 September, Mr Djidjingar, the minister of state for agriculture and also a native of the South, began to criss-cross the region to attempt to negotiate these rallies. Contacts were established and 55 days of discussions in Bodo, a small place southeast of Doba in the province of East Logone, made it possible to reach an agreement. "Green" and "red" commandos "rallied African style," that is to say in formed units and with their weapons. Meanwhile, Idriss Debi, the young commander in chief of the new national army--the FANT, or Chadian National Armed Forces, of which the FAN "combatants" remain the most operational nucleus--made several trips into the South, chiefly to further impose discipline among the FAN elements garrisoned in the major cities. Hundreds went over, and officers of the former FAT were even received in Ndjamen by President Hissein Habre.

In this type of arrangement, nothing is ever permanently established. "These soldiers," Mr Gouara Lassou explains, speaking of those who went over, "felt humiliated." He also believes there are still 400 or 500 dissidents in the underground, in the province of West Logone. To prevent new incidents, therefore, it is going to be necessary to reassure the renegades destined to be integrated into the FANT. It will be necessary to make room for them, feed them and pay them, to prevent harassment and incidents.

In sum, if Ndjamen's priority continues to be the installation of the Libyan army north of the "red line," it is vital for the regime's base to be expanded. Consolidating the groups of renegades would be the best way to end the "subversion" in the South, to strengthen the public peace--in particular by curbing the armed banditry outside the cities--and to ensure better harvests. Before the summer of 1982 the South, which had withdrawn into itself, lived through 2 years of chaos, and even anarchy, at the end. The dread of seeing those dark days return should play in the new regime's favor, provided it can exploit it.

The Fight Against Corruption

In a general way, in the present impasse in the negotiations, Hissein Habre intends to take advantage of the French military protection--which will not go on forever--to attempt to restore a government and not squander the funds, as did his predecessors, Goukouni Oueddei's "united forces, who today have sought refuge in Tibesti under Libyan protection, or have been exiled abroad.

Ibrahim Mahatmat Etno, a minister attached to the presidency and the government controller, values his public image. He has earned a reputation as a "St Just" who goes over the accounts of the administration and the state-owned companies. For example, the last two managers of the Hotels Ndjamenas, Chari and La Tchadienne are in prison. The head of the STEE--the Chadian Water and Electricity Company--, as well as many of its officers, have been removed.

Another revealing sign: today one can see, in Ndjamenas, a small number of FAN "combatants" in khaki uniforms, green epaulettes, red berets and black ties. This is a "little revolution," to use the expression of a French officer who knows them well, when they dream of heterogeneous clothing and the turbans of the FAN, in Ndjamenas as in the desert. They might even dream of introducing into their ranks, though later on, a more classic military hierarchy, while they are still accustomed to living in small groups around leaders who have no stripes.

On the other hand, some of the essential wheels of the government have been put into operation again. For over a year a council of ministers has been meeting in the capital on Thursdays. During the last 30 months of the old regime of Goukouni Oueddei, the 12,000 or so civil servants in the country received only the equivalent of 7 months' wages. In 1983 virtually all of them drew half-wages, and even then there were some long delays in the provinces. Those who are the best off are the municipal employees in Ndjamenas, who are receiving full salaries.

The Budget Re-established

For the second consecutive time a 1984 budget has been established. Excluding military expenditures, it provides for some 12 billion CFA francs in expenditures and approximately 10 billion CFA francs in revenue, corresponding to one fortieth of the budget of its neighbor Cameroon, which is wealthier but hardly more populated. So it is still a very modest budget. But it has all the more merit because the government's archives were destroyed between 1978 and 1982 and because--a remarkable fact--the international financial organizations have given up attempting to evaluate Chad's gross national product and the rise in the cost of living.

What is true on the political and military level is also true on the economic level: the dice not having been cast, foreign investments are virtually nonexistent. Reconstruction programs, suspended for a while by the fighting, have been resumed. The funds of the fifth EDF [European Development Fund] (1980-1985) were released in 1983, which makes it possible to provide aid for rural development (about one half of the \$36 million concerned) and to recondition the principal arterial of the southern Ndjamenas-Sahr-Moundou-Lere highway. In 1984 the EEC is also going to participate in the gradual rebuilding of the capital, which was 80 percent destroyed.

The other principal donor is the French government, which is furnishing, in particular, about 3 billion CFA francs in budgetary aid. But the grain deficit--260,000 tons in 1983--should still be between 136,000 tons and 160,000 tons in 1984. The banking system, for its part, is being put in place again, but money is not circulating well and direct tax revenues do not even account for a tenth of the 7 billion CFA francs recovered by the treasury last year.

Agriculture Making Progress

On the other hand, agricultural production has clearly resumed. Foodstuff crops, millet and sorghum rose 8 percent in 1983 over the year before. The cotton harvest of the 1982-1983 season was 43 percent above that of 1981-1982, and this season's, which benefits from the fact that the international market, which follows the course of the dollar, held up very well, is 20 percent higher than that of last year. It should be between 120,000 tons and 130,000 tons of cottonseed, making Chad the second largest producer in French-speaking Africa, equal to Mali and behind the Ivory Coast. The Chadian treasury will derive all the more profit from it because the export tax, which had not been changed in 6 years, was raised at the beginning of January by over 100 percent.

The second most important source of government revenue, exportation of cattle on the hoof--because the Ndjama slaughterhouse is too ancient to conform to the required standards--was satisfactory last year: 83,000 head of cattle, 138,000 sheep and goats and 5,800 dromedaries were exported to Nigeria in the first 6 months of the year.

Putting the government back on the road and relaunching production cannot, however, conceal the fact that Hisssein Habre's Chad is unable to bet on the future. Thanks to the French military intervention, the Chadian president can hope that a good proportion of his "opponents" will ultimately be discouraged from making war on him. But there will still remain a hard core to bet on the Libyan card.

8946

CSO: 3419/407

DJIBOUTI

FOREIGN AID, INVESTMENTS, UNDERWRITE NATION'S STABILITY

Geneva JOURNAL DE GENÈVE in French 16 Jan 84 p 16

[Text] DJIBOUTI (REUTER): -- Seven years after France granted it independence, Djibouti's status has given the lie to the prophets of doom who, only a few years ago, were predicting a bleak future for the infant republic on the Horn of Africa. As matters stand, fears of ethnic strife between the Issa majority, close to Somalia, and the AFAR minority, close to Ethiopia, have largely vanished, although there are still some unresolved differences, giving way to a stirring of national identity shared by the republic's 370,000 people.

The presence, at the request of the Djibouti government, of a French contingent of 4,500 men is considered a sound guarantee of its continued independence.

Although its economy is far from flourishing, business circles point with some satisfaction at the particularly favorable investment climate.

Djibouti officials are not fond of comparisons, but the more optimistic of them say that the absence of foreign exchange controls, the freedom given foreign investors to repatriate their profits, and a particularly favorable government attitude in matters of private enterprise could one day make this country -- with due respect for proportion -- "the Switzerland of the Horn of Africa."

Djibouti is a free zone, where no import license is required and where duties on imported products are low.

Port Activities

With its ideal location on the straits of Bab-al-Mandeb at the entry to the Red Sea, its government hopes to make Djibouti the main port of transit for the East Africa trade and the West Coast of the Arabian Peninsula. In the experts' view, the port's future lies in the advent of big container vessels whose cargo will be broken out for reshipment to Somalia, Ethiopia, North and South Yemen, and the Sudan.

Transshipment operations currently account for less than 10 per-
cent of the 400,000 tons of freight which each year come through
the port. However, a brand-new "roll-on-roll-off" terminal and
the opening of a gigantic refrigerated warehouse could boost that
figure considerably.

The international airport has no peer in the region and it, too,
could provide a major transshipment point for such countries as
Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and part of Zaïre, according to the ex-
perts.

Despite all these ultra-modern facilities, much of the trade is
still on the artisan level. Smuggling is still one of the most
popular activities in the region. As one example, the age-old
"boutres," (fast, shallow-draught sailing vessels) each year deli-
ver some 100,000 cases of whisky to the lonely beaches of Muslim
North Yemen.

Foreign Aid

The young republic's economy still depends to a great extent on
the former colonial country which annually pumps some 1,600 mil-
lion francs into it in the form of aid, technical support, and
wages for the military contingent. The Djibouti franc is pegged
to the dollar and is freely convertible.

Successive devaluations of the franc over the past 2 years, how-
ever, have had an impact on the country, as aid from Paris shrinks
in real terms, as well as on the purchasing power of the 10,000
French nationals living in Djibouti.

As a consequence, Djibouti has turned more and more to the Arab
League countries, of which it is one itself, and especially to
Saudi Arabia, which has given it around \$70 million since 1978,
half of it in gifts, and half as low-interest loans.

Aid has also been forthcoming of recent years from other oil-pro-
ducing countries like Kuwait (\$20 million), while several Western
countries -- the United States, Italy, and Federal Germany put
up a combined total of anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 each
year.

6182

CS0: 3419/376

BONGO ON RELATIONS WITH MITTERRAND

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jan 84 p 40

[Text] "It's going very well with President Mitterrand, who at least knows something about Africa," the president of Gabon, Omar Bongo, said on Monday 23 January, on Europe 1. He said he believes that the tensions that appeared between Paris and Libreville were the work of a "little fringe group," chiefly from among the French socialists whom he called "more neocolonialist than right-wing."

Mr Bongo indicated that "basically, there is no political crisis between France and Gabon," but nevertheless issued a warning to the French authorities: "The government would like to see an unfortunate, poor Gabon, that would crawl on its knees. I will not bow down to anyone," he added, saying he believes he was "dragged through the mud." "But we are forgiving people," he added. "It's over with, all that. I came to the Vittel summit. If there were another meeting tomorrow in Paris, I would go."

President Bongo stated that he would accept the invitation of the French chief of state to go to Paris on an official visit only "if very high-level French people come here to prepare for that visit" in order to "make amends for" the "insults" against his regime.

8946

CSO: 3419/407

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH IVORY COAST DISCUSSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Dec 83 p 3

[Excerpt] THE visit last Friday, December 16, 1983 by the Chairman of the PNDC to the Ivory Coast, specifically to Yamoussoukro, the new administrative capital of the Ivory Coast was significant because it was the first contact by the two leaders since the establishment of the government of the PNDC.

It should be remarked however that barely a fortnight after coming into power, the PNDC despatched a high-powered delegation to the President under the leadership of one of its members, the Rev. Dr. K. Damuah.

According to reports the delegation was warmly received in audience by President Houphouet Boigny himself who gave them the assurance that his government would continue to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ghana as well as maintain friendly relations in the interest of the two brotherly peoples and countries.

Common Origins

The common border between Ghana and the Ivory Coast stretches approximately 450 kilometres and constitutes a veritable breach of the two peoples. The Nzemas, Wassas, and Brongs share common origins with Ivorians across the border from their respective areas.

Indeed it was some three centuries ago when a massive migration westward took place from what is Ghana now up to the Bandana River almost along the median of what is now the Ivory Coast, thus making the Ivorian population on this side of the Bandana River predominantly of Ghanaian stock.

And the fact that the present Ivorian leadership is drawn largely from this stock and are proud of this connection augurs well for and provides an important consideration in our relations.

On the people to people level therefore there is a very solid base--common blood, history and culture--on which Ghana/Ivory Coast relations are founded. This fact provides the motive for the consistently friendly reception that successive regimes in Ghana no matter their political philosophy, and starting from Kwame Nkrumah's until today, have enjoyed from the Ivorian government.

However given its continuity with Ghana and coupled with its open-door policy as far as dissidents are concerned, the Ivory Coast government has given refuge to a large number of Ghanaian refugees, the self-exiled, dissidents and fugitives from justice.

While the promise by the Ivorian authorities not to allow their territory to be used for hostile activities against Ghana is not discounted or discredited, it is not a secret that individuals with undisguised hostility towards the PNDC enjoyed free access to and movement in that country.

That Ghana has been unhappy about this state of affairs is not unknown to the Ivorian authorities and in so far as Ghana's expressed concern would not be considered an interference in the internal affairs of the Ivory Coast and particularly when on the basis of reliable intelligence Ghana's security has been thought to be at risk, appropriate representations or protests have been made to the Ivorian authorities. This is an issue that unfortunately remains a sore point in our relations.

Ghana-Ivory Coast Border Demarcation Commission

Borders in Africa are largely the result of arbitrary colonialist decisions that took no account of the realities on the ground. Thus families and ethnic groupings were broken up with unhappy consequences that have lived on to our day.

Realising however the interminable conflicts that would entail from that source, the founding fathers enshrined in the OAU Charter a provision recognising the status quo and declaring boundaries, as they stand, inviolable.

Subsequently Ghana has taken steps in concert with her neighbours to ensure that their common borders do not become a source of bitter and fruitless conflicts, through the establishment of Joint Border Demarcation Commissions.

It will be recalled that the Ghana-Upper Volta Joint Border Demarcation Commission recently submitted its final report after almost two decades of dedicated work.

Demarcation of the Ghana-Ivory Coast border was proceeding smoothly under the auspices of the Ghana-Ivory Coast Joint Border Commission until a couple of years ago when due to a combination of difficult terrain and the lack of resources the exercise was temporarily suspended.

Ghana is in the process of reconstituting its membership of the Joint Border Commission and securing government's commitment to the work involved and soon work will recommence. Thanks to the continuing interest of the two governments, no difficulties are envisaged from now on.

Ghana-Ivory Coast Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation

The Joint Commission was set up in 1970 as the culmination of renewed cordial relations between the two countries. Its terms of reference are to deepen,

broaden and diversify co-operation between the two countries under 4 sub-committees:

- (a) Political and Legal
- (b) Economic, Financial, Trade and Agriculture
- (c) Education, Culture and Health
- (d) Transport and Telecommunications and Industry.

Under the auspices of the Joint Commission which meets alternately in each other's country once a year at ministerial level, a number of agreements have been ratified while a few are yet to complete the process.

In the fields of Education and Culture, Sports, Information and Mass Media and Health the agreements have been ratified. Those yet to complete the process are Trade, Tourism, Road Transport, Energy, Agriculture and Legal Co-operation. Since the 5th Ministerial Session in Abidjan from 12 to 15 February, 1979 it has not been possible to meet.

Happily the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs were able to agree on the continuing importance of the Commission's work to our mutual relations during the Chairman's visit. It is highly likely therefore that consultations would be initiated soon with a view to convening the 6th Session in Accra some time in the New Year.

Some of the positive achievements of the Joint Commission are the exchange of language students between Ghana's universities and appropriate institutions in the Ivory Coast, the Youth Festival of Sports between the youth of the two countries, the interconnection of the electrical grids of the two countries, over-land transport link between Ghana and the Ivory Coast, a telecommunication link and the supplies to Ghana of palm oil, coconut and banana seedlings from the Ivory Coast.

For the future, joint exploration for oil, and cooperation in the exploitation of hydro-electric energy, joint participation in Ivorian Bitumen Plant as well as Tourism, bid fair to produce successes to our mutual advantage.

Trade Exchanges

Trade between the two countries has always favoured Ivory Coast. This is due to the fact that while Ghana has been importing more items such as palm oil and cooking oil from Ivory Coast, she has failed to step up her exports to that country to match her imports.

At the moment the volume of trade is very low but it is hoped that when corrective measures are taken by both countries and the full liberalization measures envisaged under the ECOWAS TREATY come into force there will be an increase in the pattern of trade.

While Ghana's major imports from Ivory Coast are palm oil, coffee and edible oils, her exports to that country are footwear and prepared parts of footwear, chemicals (nitrous oxide) plastic materials, wood (worked or shaped), insulated cables, insulated wire, beverages, prepared food items and household utensils.

The Palm oil imports from the Ivory Coast form part of the Industrial raw material requirements for the Lever Brothers (Gh) Ltd. and Ameen Sangari Industries Ltd. Imports by Nescafe are brought in as semi-finished products by the Food Specialities (Gh) Ltd., while the edible oils are imported partly under the emergency food programme and partly under special licence (formerly known as SUL).

In contrast, the quantity, frequency and commodity composition of our official exports to the Ivory Coast cannot be easily classified under specific groups of exporters.

This is because the currency advantage of the Ivory Coast over Ghana, makes it possible for most of our manufactured goods to be placed on the market of that country through smuggling and as payments of these items are not effected through legal means, the transactions are not recorded for the exporters to be identified.

Factors impeding trade between the two countries are:

- (a) Smuggling and currency trafficking;
- (b) Identical products produced by both countries;
- (c) Lack of effective and reliable transportation and communication system;
- (d) Limited stocks of goods available for exports especially in the case of Ghana;
- (e) Payment difficulties caused by inadequate transfer of foreign exchange and delays in effecting payments;
- (f) Lack of information of goods to be exchanged and lack of contact between commercial operators;
- (g) Inefficient and unreliable banking facilities to finance expansion of industries;
- (h) Uncompetitive prices;
- (i) Import/export regimes which discriminate between import from different sources;
- (j) High tariffs.

Illicit Trading

At the last meeting held in Abidjan in 1979 an indepth study of the factors hampering trade between the two countries was made and it was agreed by both sides that an Ad-Hoc Committee should be set up to consider measures to combat the illicit trading going on between the two countries.

Unfortunately the committee was never set up and so no effective measures have so far been taken to save the situation as envisaged. It is expected that prior to the next session of the Joint Commission the Ad-Hoc Committee will be set up to commence its important assignment and thus open up the way for the forward development of our trade relations.

The Ivory Coast and the International Cocoa Agreement

The price of cocoa, like the prices of non-strategic commodities generally, is subject to violent fluctuations on the international market. Consequently countries like Ghana which depend on foreign exchange earnings from such commodities as cocoa for their developments are unable to carry out any meaningful and consistent programmes.

Commodity arrangements are, therefore, resorted to stabilise the prices of such commodities. The Integrated Programme for Commodities (IPC), with the Common Fund as fulcrum, is the latest attempt by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to stabilise earnings from commodities. Cocoa is one of the commodities listed by the IPC for such treatment.

An International Cocoa Agreement aimed at stabilising the price of cocoa on the international market was negotiated and put into force for the first time in 1975. Since then the Second International Cocoa Agreement has also come into force and expired. The Third or 1980 International Cocoa Agreement came into force on August 1, 1981 and is due to expire soon.

During the Chairman's visit, the experts on Cocoa agreed on the need for close collaboration by Ghana and Ivory Coast the leading producers of cocoa to concert their strategies with a view to securing the best advantage for their farmers.

Consequently a schedule was formulated whereby by March, 1984 when the round of consultations on a new International Cocoa Agreement was expected to commence in Geneva, the two leading producers would have agreed on a common approach and position.

Tripartite Meeting on the Exploitation of the Black Volta River

A tripartite meeting was held between Ghana the Ivory Coast and the Upper Volta in Abidjan from July 28 to 31, 1980 under the Chairmanship of Mr Simeon Ake, Ivorian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The parties agreed on the following points:

(i) A global approach on the development of the Black Volta through the co-ordination of the construction of dams at two sites, namely, Bui and Nounbiel, in Ghana and Upper Volta respectively.

(ii) The negotiations of the two projects by a joint search for financing or one partner initiating action in mobilising funds with the support of the other partners for implementing the two projects.

(iii) The exchange of documents relating to the two projects as and when they are completed.

Ghana has already submitted to the Government of the Ivory Coast and the Upper Volta documents relating to the construction of the Bui Dam. Similarly, the Upper Volta has submitted to the Government of Ghana and the Ivory Coast documents relating to the Nourabiel Dam.

Progress on these fronts seem to have grounded to a halt with the result that separate approaches are now being undertaken to secure financing without much success. The "Spirit of Abidjan", which made the accord possible should be revived in the interest of South-South co-operation of ECOWAS and of our bilateral relations. The Joint Commission should provide the necessary forum for it.

Conclusion

From the foregoing it is incontrovertible that a fortunate conjunction of positive factors of common blood and history, of geography and geo-politics and of the dictates of our respective economic conditions have all contributed to forge a common destiny for our two peoples. To ignore this is to go against the inner logic of our shared situation and to create unnecessary problems where none should exist.

In our sub-region Ghana and Ivory Coast are in the leadership in ECOWAS and carry a considerable clout both individually and collectively within the organisation. In the counsels of the OAU their views are respected not only as foundation members but members whose connection with the organisation does it credit and enhances its status.

Within the Non-Aligned group, the Group of 77, the two countries enjoy considerable reputations for their contributions foremost as Africans and then as fellow members of the Group.

The role that therefore is clearly carved out for our two countries imposes on our generation certain manifest obligations, first to our two peoples, then to our ECOWAS and OAU followed by our duty to the Non-Aligned, the Group of 77 and to the U.N. Organization as a whole.

We betray the people's trust if we fail in this duty of working relentlessly in harmony for the good of our peoples and our shared ideals and aspirations. Judging by the spontaneity, the extraordinary warmth and enthusiasm of the reception given to the chairman representing the people of Ghana, by the people of Ivory Coast it is difficult to be uncertain as to the path that Ghana-Ivory Coast relations are destined to follow.

PNDC LAW: PETROLEUM RIGHTS VESTED IN STATE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] ALL petroleum existing in its natural state within the jurisdiction of the country have been declared property of the state and vested in the PNDC on behalf of the people.

A new PNDC law--Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Law, 1983--just published in Accra, said this is without prejudice to any rights granted, conferred, acquired, recognised or saved in this law to explore for or produce petroleum.

The law, which came into force on October 1, 1983, empowers the Secretary for Fuel and Power to represent Ghana in negotiations for and entry into petroleum agreements.

Any petroleum agreement entered into by the Secretary shall be deemed to be approved by the PNDC unless the council, within a month disallows it.

Under the law, no person other than the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) shall engage in the exploration, development or production of petroleum except in accordance with the terms of a petroleum agreement entered into between that person, the Republic and the corporation.

It says that any person who intends to negotiate for a petroleum agreement for the exploration, development or production of petroleum, shall submit an application to the Secretary in accordance with such regulations and such competitive bidding procedure as may be prescribed.

The law stipulates that any operations undertaken under a petroleum agreement or other authority granted under this law, shall be carried out in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed and with the best international practices in comparable circumstances relating to exploration and production of petroleum.

This will include secondary recovery and the prevention of and waste of petroleum so as to maximise the ultimate recovery of petroleum from a petroleum field.

On petroleum agreement, the law said any such agreement shall be valid for a total period not exceeding 25 years, except that an agreement shall terminate

if no commercial discovery of petroleum is made within seven years from the effective date of such agreement or lesser period as may be stipulated in the agreement.

Where a discovery of petroleum is made during the last year of the time period specified in the law for termination of an agreement if no commercial discovery is made, the Secretary may grant extension of such time period in respect of the reduced area comprising the geological structure in which the discovery is located.

This will be on such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems fit for the purpose of enabling a termination to be made within such period of extension whether the discovery constitutes a commercial field.

According to the law, a petroleum agreement shall provide for a review of its terms at any time, any significant change occurs in the circumstances prevailing at the time of the entry into the agreement or the last review of the agreement.

On natural gas production, the law said a petroleum agreement shall provide for such production in association with crude oil which may be used in petroleum operations but such use shall be in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed and with good petroleum industry practice and approved production plans.

The law states that any natural gas produced by a contractor in association with crude oil which is not used in petroleum operation, shall be the property of the corporation except as may otherwise be agreed upon by the corporation and the contractor in accordance with the terms of a petroleum agreement.

The law said royalties in respect to any petroleum produced in Ghana shall be payable to the state except as may otherwise be provided in accordance with the terms of a petroleum agreement.

The law empowers the Secretary to authorise any person to inspect any petroleum operations and to ensure that such operations are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the law and regulations.

It further directs that a contractor or subcontractor or the corporation, as the case may be, shall provide any person authorised by the Secretary with all reasonable facilities and assistance to enable the effective and timely performance of the inspection functions required.

Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the law, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one million cedis and, where the offence continues, to a fine not exceeding one million cedis for each day on which the offence continues or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both--GNA.

CSO: 3400/640

BLACK MARKET FLOURISHING

Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Dec 83 pp 20-22

[Article by Barbara Reiners: "Is Ghana's Slide Coming to a Halt?"]

[Text] Production is dropping, the black market is flourishing, the chaos is increasing. So far John Jerry Rawlings and the numerous "people's committees" have made no difference either.

The Atlantic Hotel in Takoradi must have met the highest European standards when it was first opened in the sixties. Even today its site is magnificent. Across the three fairways of the golf course, the view is toward the sea, from which a refreshing breeze is blowing, making the tropical heat more tolerable. The palm trees on the beach are bending elegantly in the ocean wind.

Inside the hotel, however, the picture is one of decline. No one quite knows anymore just when the air conditioners stopped working for good. Whereas the water faucets in the rooms remain dry, at dinner plenty of water drips from the ceiling into a couple of pails placed on the floor of the restaurant. By breakfast the next morning, half of the dining room is under water, and the water spreads so fast that between fried eggs and morning coffee the guests have to move to the next table.

Nor does anyone quite know anymore just when Ghana began to decline. When it became independent and for some years thereafter, the former British model colony called the Gold Coast was among the richest countries of Africa. "My grandmother procured all necessary food from her farm, and all that she had to pay for with money (which included the cost of my education) she was able to pay for by selling five sacks of her cocoa harvest," says Dr Dufu, an electrical engineer, who at an official lunch takes advantage of the rare opportunity to eat his fill.

Finally, no one really knows just what the reasons were for the decline.

There was Dr Kwame Nkrumah, who led Ghana to independence and entered the hall of fame of modern African history as a pan-African visionary. Drawing on plentiful resources, he turned Ghana into the leading power of Africa but failed to realize while doing so that the national currency became weaker and weaker, that the nationalization of economic sectors made them unprofitable and that corruption and mismanagement began to flourish.

His successors, who with one exception came to power through coups, did a lot of things differently. But the slide of the cedi (the national currency) appeared to be unstoppable, the state-fixed purchase prices of cocoa, the main supplier of foreign currency, made its cultivation unattractive, and in the deficient economy which set in the black market prospered.

"Kalabule" (the parallel economy) was based on a horrendous overvaluation of the cedi, whose black-market rate in the end was less than one-thirtieth of the official rate, and on a system of prices set by the government for goods which existed in such small quantities that they actually were worth several times as much. Soon nothing could be had any longer at the prescribed price, and if something was available there were long queues for buying it. It did not seem to make sense to work for minimum wages if one could earn money easier and faster in the parallel economy. If one had managed to obtain a cake of soap at the official price, one was able to resell it at a high profit. Middlemen constituted the link between supply and demand, profiting from the disintegrating economic system.

But the parallel economy not only paralyzes all orderly economic activity; it also creates social injustice of the worst kind and destroys the system of government (which is in the process of coming into being in Africa). Doing business on the sly becomes the customary way. Friendships and family ties are all-important. Law and justice do not exist. Regular work makes no sense anymore. Officials have to rely on extra earnings, and part of the population constantly stand in line--in front of stores and gas stations, at taxi stands, bus stops and airports. Production keeps dropping. Whoever has any foreign currency--diplomats, foreign aid personnel and businessmen but also a small circle of privileged Ghanaians--is king if he uses the black market.

In staging his coup, Air Force Capt John Jerry Rawlings tried to break out of this vicious circle with fire and sword. His PNDC (Provisional National Defense Committee) regime states that it wants to change the people's consciousness. Yet, according to one Western observer, "the black market is only getting blacker." The Kalabule merchants became more cautious. But the principle of "people's committees everywhere," borrowed from the oil-rich and sparsely populated Libya of Muammar al-Qadhafi, cannot get a sick economy going again. On the contrary. The greater the spying and control of people's committees, the greater, as a result, the risk for black-market traders and middlemen, the greater became the profit they secured and the more amenable became the PNDC to corruption in its own ranks. The chaos and lack of law in a government system in the process of dissolution was joined by military terror and ideological obstinacy.

Finally Rawlings quietly decided to go the way the democratically elected President Hilla Limann, whom he had overthrown, had wanted to go: Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Whereas Limann delayed the devaluation demanded by the IMF so long that he was overthrown before it could take place, Rawlings implemented it without much ado. But that is only the beginning. There will have to be further devaluations, for the black-market rate of the cedi still amounts to one-fourth. Moreover, according to political observers in Accra, the IMF and World Bank will insist on a raising of the

state-fixed cocoa producer prices (Ghana still gets 65 percent of its foreign currency through cocoa) and demand the abolition of price controls.

A start has already been made with raising the price of gasoline, beer and cigarettes, but the price of gasoline is still being artificially held down through government subsidies. So far the government has preferred to curtail the import of oil. The result is kilometer-long queues at gas stations. If the government in Accra--like Uganda--accepts all the demands of the World Bank and the IMF, Ghanaians will have a chance to reach again in 1990 the standard of living they enjoyed in 1970.

8790

CSO: 3420/10

BRIEFS

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH UPPER VOLTA--A 14-MEMBER delegation from the province of Nohouri in the Upper Volta has paid a day's visit to Bolgatanga. The delegation, led by the Provincial Commissioner, Mr Traore Yacoubu, held discussions with representatives of the Upper East Regional Administration led by Mr Martin Amidu, under Regional Secretary, on strengthening of relations between Ghana and the Upper Volta. Among other things, the two sides discussed easing of trade restrictions to ensure free movement of goods and people between the two countries. They expressed the desire to further strengthen the "many-sided relations developing between the two states" so that their people would benefit from the common goals pursued by the revolutions launched by their respective countries. Earlier in an address, Mr Amidu called for the breaking down of colonial barriers that divided the two countries and emphasized that an attack on the revolution of one country would be taken to be an attack on the other. Replying, the leader of the Upper Volta delegation stressed that the revolutions of the two countries had to be consolidated by the people and not left to the leadership alone. He said it is essential that the two regions meet from time to time to discuss common problems and find acceptable solutions. Mr Yacoubu called for relaxation of restrictions and laws which, he said, were inhibiting free movement of goods between the two countries--GNA. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Dec 83 p 4]

CSO: 3400/640

ECONOMIC MEASURES ADOPTED TO STABILIZE SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] Early this week, the government of Guinea-Bissau completed a meeting on the economic and financial measures within the economic and financial stabilization program under the first 4-year plan for the development of that African country whose official language is Portuguese, it was reported by international news agencies, quoting local official sources. In the final announcement released after the meeting, it was noted that "the price rise will be held down so as to prevent the decline in the living standard of the people, particularly in the country's urban centers."

The document, according to these same sources, also recommends better control over public funds, the establishment of social and economic support facilities in rural areas, so as to guarantee the active participation of the people in the production process.

The "urgent need for the urgent implementation of the agricultural loan system, a study aimed at the creation of a price stabilization fund, with the objective of guaranteeing the earnings of the producers, and the drafting of an annual production plan for the entire production sector" were also recommended.

The economic stabilization program is aimed at putting an end to the trend toward the further deterioration in the imbalances within the economy of Guinea-Bissau and the first 1983-1986 4-year plan is part of a perspective of defining the country's overall development strategy.

The plan features two distinct phases: The stabilization phase during the first few months (1983 and 1984) during which the economic stabilization program will be applied, and the economic revival phase.

During the first phase, an attempt will be made to prevent the deterioration in the imbalances (budget deficit and deficit in the balance [of payments] during the second [as published]) and foreign debts and during the second [as published] an attempt will be made to reduce these imbalances as much as possible and to lay the foundations for future growth.

To restore the country's economic balance, we need a major increase in the output and in exports and this led to the establishment of a priority block and another, nonpriority block which is in the field of civil engineering construction.

Certain objectives, to be attained by the end of the plan, were established for the sectors in the priority block.

In the agricultural sector, the target is to achieve an output of 120,000 tons of rice in 1986; although this amounts to an increase of 50 percent compared to the average for the last several years, "the country will still have a shortage."

As for peanuts, the target is 48,000 tons and, for other cereal crops, the goal to be attained during the plan's last year is an output of about 50,000 tons.

In the lumber industry sector, the goal is to triple the value of its contribution to the formation of the GNP which currently is 70,000 Guinean pesos.

With the entry into operation of the FOLBI [expansion unknown] and the reorganization of SOCOTRAM [Lumber Processing and Marketing Company], it is hoped that it will be possible to achieve a spectacular increase in the sector's exports which, in 1986, should come to close to 300 million pesos as against about 30 million at this time.

The target for the fishing industry sector calls for an increase from 200 to 240 million pesos in revenues deriving from licenses granted to foreign fishing fleets and a substantial increase in marine product exports which should come to 400 million pesos in 1986, as against less than 200 million today.

5058

CSO: 3442/280

BORDER TENSIONS WITH SENEGAL HEIGHTEN DESPITE RECENT EFFORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Tension between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, due to the border dispute, has not abated in spite of the exchange of delegations and in spite of the fact that the Guinean radio is broadcasting only news, official communiques, and fighting music, ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] reported on Thursday.

A Senegalese delegation arrived in Bissau on Wednesday, bringing a message from President Abdou Diouf for his Guinean counterpart Joao Bernardo Vieira who had just returned from Dakar.

The delegation, headed by the Senegalese Foreign Affairs Minister Moustapha Niasse, held a meeting with a delegation of Guinea-Bissau, led by Fidells Cabral de Almada, head of that country's diplomatic establishment.

No announcement was issued at the end of the meeting and neither party made a statement.

A Guinean semiofficial source, quoted by ANOP, said, after the departure of the Senegalese delegation, that no agreement was arrived at and that it is hoped that presidents Bernardo Vieira and Abdou Diouf will meet in Casablanca, Morocco, during the Fourth Islamic Summit to discuss the matter.

The triweekly NO PINCHA, an official organ, published an editorial which asserts that "Guinea-Bissau has always been fighting for a negotiated solution which would be fair and which would put an end to the border dispute between the two countries."

The editorial writer asserts the "full conviction that the right way to resolve the differences between states is negotiation and a new, unequivocal reaffirmation of the policy of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], aimed at the permanent strengthening of relationships of friendship and good-neighborliness and the safeguarding of peace in our subregion."

The paper emphasized that the "just and correct" position assumed by the Guinean chief of state "did not produce the echo that one might expect from the Republic of Senegal."

"With considerable apprehension we record the existence, in the maritime zone under dispute, of petroleum prospecting units; this fact is absolutely contrary to the commitment assumed by both parties to the effect that no action would be taken in that zone without the final resolution of the issue of the maritime borders between the two countries through an international court," he added.

The editorial denounces the fact that the Senegalese initiative is "unilateral and illegal and can only create difficulties in the search for a solution and can only aggravate relations between the two countries."

5058

CSO; 3442/280

BRIEFS

AID FROM IRELAND--MASERU--Lesotho has signed an agreement with the Republic of Ireland by which Lesotho will receive technical assistance and aid in agricultural and industrial development and assistance in health and education. Ireland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jim O'Keefe, signed the agreement during a three-day visit to Lesotho which ended yesterday. He also presented the Lesotho government with a R44 000 cheque while on a visit to the Botsabelo Leprosarium near Maseru to help its educational programme for lepers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 84 p 10]

CSO: 3400/631

PORT WORKERS DECIDE TO STRIVE FOR SINGLE UNION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Dec 84 p 4

[Excerpts] The Port Louis Harbor and Docks Workers Union (PLHDWU), the port's largest union, has decided, beginning next year, to work to establish a single, strong union that will include all the sector employees for the purpose of sector negotiations. This was announced yesterday by the union's president, Gaetan Pillay, at a press conference.

Beginning by referring to the establishment of the Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC), Mr Pillay said that now that the CHC is a reality the port workers will strive to make the corporation a success and an example, so that the workers in other sectors can also call for nationalization of their function.

The election of three worker representatives to the board of directors of the CHC will make it possible to ensure that the rights and interests of the workers are respected and that the corporation can operate without political interference.

Mr Pillay affirmed: "There will thus be no question of tolerating those who have no business being in the port and who come there to open containers and steal the merchandise. One of the union representatives, Mario Flore, who had tried to stop them on 25 November, was threatened with death. The PLHDWU deplores the fact that the authorities, who were informed of these incidents, have not yet taken action."

In fact, in addition to the statement to the police, the PLHDWU raised the issue with the director of the CHC, Captain Moorogan, who sent the union leaders a letter addressed to the government in which he raised the issue of the 25 November incidents and the port workers' security. Moreover, three unions, the PLHDWU; the Mauritius Marine Authority Employees Union; and the customs officers union, the Union of Customs and Excise Officers, addressed a joint letter to the government on this subject on 12 December, but have not even received an acknowledgment that it was received. Mr Pillay condemned this attitude by the government, which thus leaves robbers unpunished though there are eyewitnesses ready to identify the guilty. Mr Pillay reminded that the port is regarded as a "restricted area," and that one is required to have a permit to enter it.

The PLHDWU president also criticized the decision of the Association of Port Employers in sending a letter to the CHC requesting a pension for former directors of port companies and for their immediate relatives. This pension would amount to 24,673 rupees a month, while port workers who in the past have sweat blood and water until midnight continue to receive the meager pension of 23 rupees a week, he said, adding that the PLHDWU fully supports the CHC decision not to grant a pension to those who were receiving less than 1,500 rupees, pending SICOM's [expansion unknown] presentation of a pension plan for all the CHC employees and retirees.

The PLHDWU also declares its solidarity with the workers of the UBS [expansion unknown] who have received neither wages nor allowances. In the union's view, the government should intervene by giving even only an advance to this company's workers.

9920

CSO: 3419/406

FISHING PORT TO BE OPERATIONAL IN 1985

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The fishing port of Trou-Fanfaron, whose construction is being financed by the Japanese Government at a cost of 50 million rupees, will go into operation in March of next year. On Tuesday, Japanese Ambassador F. Furosawa expressed the hope that the port, which will contribute considerably to the country's economic development, will be opened on national day in 1985. He made this statement at the ceremony of unveiling by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth of a plaque commemorating the beginning of the port construction.

The Mauritius Marine Authority will participate in the carrying out of this project by contributing 2 million rupees. The port will have a 170-meter pier and two packing halls.

In his speech before the unveiling, the prime minister noted that we are beginning the new year by starting construction of the fishing port, which will play an important role in the country's development. The facilities that the port will provide will enable the country to exploit the fish resources within our exclusive zone, an area of 1,720,000 square kilometers. With an annual catch of 6,000 tons of fish, the country would be able to reduce imports, increase the volume of exports, and create new jobs.

The prime minister had previously recalled that it was thanks to Japanese financial assistance that the government had been able to establish the Fishing Research Center at Albion in 1981.

Japanese Ambassador F. Furosawa reviewed the steps leading up to the execution of this new project (the fishing port). After construction of the Albion fishing research center, the Labor Party, then in power, had asked the Japanese Government for assistance in constructing a port for exclusive use by fishing boats. The proposal file was transmitted to the Japanese Government by the then minister of fisheries, M. I. Seetaram. Following this request, a Japanese mission arrived in Mauritius on the eve of the 1982 legislative elections to carry out a preliminary study of the project. The new MMM/Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) government moved ahead with the project and confirmed the site of the fishing port at Trou-Fanfaron. Later, a Japanese technical mission came to conduct a detailed study, and in 1983 submitted its recommendations to the Japanese Government in Tokyo. While the discussions on the project were underway, there were new political changes in

Mauritius. Thus, it was with the interim Mauritius Socialist Movement (MSM) government that Japan signed, in July, an agreement on financing the project. The discussions continued with the alliance government, and it was the prime minister of that government who unveiled the commemorative plaque. The Japanese ambassador said that all this showed "a unanimous support of the Mauritians in the project."

Amabassador Furosawa pointed out that locally available materials would be used to the full in carrying out the project, and that some 50 Mauritian workers would be employed in the construction. He stated that the port would enable Mauritius to improve its balance of payments to the extent that it could reduce imports of fish. The price of fish would be stabilized, and there would be increased opportunity to create new jobs. He added that it would be up to the Mauritians themselves to make the efforts needed to meet the established objectives. Foreign aid "is always supplementary," he said.

The Japanese ambassador said he was amazed that nothing had been done previously to inform the Japanese about Mauritius. In fact, he said, the Japanese are not aware of the facilities that Mauritius offers for foreign investors. Even in the tourist field, nothing has been done, yet some 10,000 Japanese tourists per year might come to Mauritius.

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CSO: 3419/406

MAURITIUS

MANAGERS OF NEW AUTONOMOUS FIRM INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 11 Jan 84 p 2

[Interview with interim managers of LINTRABIS, by Darma Mootien: "Second Self-Managed Firm About to Be Created; LINTRABIS: 'We Are Doomed to Succeed,' the Managers State"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The managers/workers of LINTRABIS [expansion unknown], a new self-managed company formed by the 1,200 or so employees of the bankrupt United Bus Service [UBS], are positive: they are doomed to succeed. They are satisfied that they have all it takes and that all conditions are met for this new firm to be as great a success as LITRA [expansion unknown]. The government has approved the project, the workers are raring to get started and highly motivated and the public--the passengers--will play the game as it did when the CNT [expansion unknown] was created.

LE NOUVEAU MILITANT met with the (interim) managers of LINTRABIS, including its president, Aleem Bundhoo, and vice-president, Claude Mirthil, who are summarizing below the problem that led to the bankruptcy of the UBS, and describe their planned self-managed LINTRABIS.

[Question] Tell us what circumstances led to the present situation and forced UBS to file for bankruptcy?

[Answer] The managers of UBS have told us many times that they stopped declaring dividends several years ago. The last year in which they made a profit was 1976. Therefore, problems started in 1977.

However, we, the workers, were not much concerned or affected by the problem--that was the management's and the shareholders' business. But in 1982, we became aware of the problems that affected us directly.

If the government we had then, and more especially the former minister of finance, Paul Berenger, had not supported us, we would have had no year-end bonus.

Actually, in September 1982, the 10 UBS managers wrote to the government stating they could no longer run the company. We then learned that the company debt amounted to 16 million rupees.

It was then that we became aware of the company's problems and started anticipating what was obviously to happen.

In 1983, the problems became worse. We did not get shoes, we did not get uniforms, and every time we asked for explanations, the management would tell us they had a financial problem.

We then felt that we were like a boat leaking at all seams. In September, the management informed us it could not pay the bonus.

[Question] What do you think were the causes of the situation that led to bankruptcy?

[Answer] A major reason was the quality of the vehicles the company imported in 1976--those made by Tata and Ashok Leyland. The inside arrangement of these buses, i.e. one row of two-seat benches and another of three-seat benches, was not convenient.

As union members, we were the first to lodge a protest with the authorities--Mr Yusuf Mohamed was then minister of labor and Mr Moosan was at the RTLA [expansion unknown]--asking how they could approve the construction and placing in service of such buses. After making his own investigation, Mr Moosan was frank enough to disclose to us that indeed a mistake had been made and that buses of this type should never have been given permits.

But it was too late: already 50 or so had been delivered. If all buses had been of that model, there would have been no problem. But that was not the case.

The Final Blow

The final blow came when the CNT placed 100 new and comfortable buses into service. Quite naturally, the public went to the CNT.

Those who have used UBS buses during the past few years have done so out of necessity, because they had no choice.

Finally, we can explain the situation by the way the company was managed. Relatives, nephews, nieces lacking competence were appointed to important positions in the company. Certain supervisors without any qualification or competence were hired; the result was that those they supervised were better qualified than they were, an unsound situation.

In addition, UBS had a problem with its "holdings": it would get its tires from one company, its spare parts from another. It is only for insurance that "they" did not set up a company.

It is definitely a management problem.

Management's Responsibility

[Question] Did not the workers also contribute to create such a situation? Did they not somehow have a negative influence?

[Answer] We are realistic. We bother no one and we say yes, up to a point. But the way the management acted brought about this situation. What can you expect when newcomers are promoted ahead of older employees? The latter felt they were being damaged and many of them did only the legal minimum.

But responsibility lies with the management, as they proved unable to secure the confidence and cooperation of their workers. Where you have favoritism and undeserved privileges, workers will feel frustrated, and rightly so.

[Question] You then decided to take over the company. How did you get that idea, and do you sincerely believe in it?

[Answer] To us, this is something extraordinary. Our first attempt dates back to 1981. We did not succeed. We made another attempt the following year, with the same result. Already, our objective in attempting to take over the company was precisely to prevent arriving at the situation we are experiencing now, i.e. no bonus and no year-end wages.

Frankly, we do believe that if the workers take over the UBS and receive the support they need from the authorities, the new company will succeed.

If we were offered to take over another company, for instance the Savanne Bus Service, we would refuse. But with UBS, we are certain to succeed.

It is a viable and profitable company with safe lines and reliable workers.

Let us just take the example of the CNT. The workers of this company work more today, now that they are more highly motivated, than they used to do when it was a private company. Yet, the only change at the CNT was a change of owner. This leads us to believe that things will go still better for us, for in our case the workers themselves will own the company. They will have to work hard because their future and their job security will depend only on themselves.

We have no fear in this respect. The workers will meet the challenge.

Increased Workers' Awareness

[Question] In doing this, you are following the example of LITRA, the first self-managed company in Mauritius. But there is a difference in size. You have 1,280 workers and 240 buses. How can you be so sure of succeeding?

[Answer] If we had taken over the company two years ago, we might have fallen flat. The bad may have led to the good. Today, the workers are more aware and better trained than they used to be.

We are doomed to succeed, for if the company sinks we shall all sink with it. And nowadays, no one wants to find himself without a job.

Another reason that we are confident is the profitability of UBS. The company's monthly receipts are 4.5 million rupees, i.e. 150,000 rupees per day.

No worker believes that the company could lose money. This boosts our confidence. If we can manage to achieve such receipts now, the situation is bound to improve when the workers will work for themselves, for a company they own. We will be able to increase our receipts and reduce our expenditures.

Even in the worst of cases, assuming no additional efforts were made--which is logically impossible--we could break even with the present receipts if we eliminate waste and other bad practices.

[Question] You mentioned the company's holdings; do you plan to acquire the other companies belonging to UBS?

[Answer] No. We shall have our own stores. Besides, we shall purchase our supplies where they are cheaper, and we shall use a system of quotations and bids.

Agreement With CNT

[Question] You will have to compete with the CNT. Are you not somewhat afraid of that company?

[Answer] No. We are not afraid of that competition since, even now, we can meet our own needs. And with additional efforts from the workers, things can only improve.

We do not want to compete with the CNT; on the contrary, we shall try to arrive at an agreement.

Let us take an example. In the morning, you can see some nearly empty buses crossing the Grande Riviere bridge. Now, to go from Curepipe to Port-Louis, it takes about one gallon of fuel that costs 20 rupees. But, at that hour, the trip will often bring in only 10 rupees. This does not make sense and should be changed.

We must find a way to agree with the CNT to reduce traffic during off hours.

[Question] Legally, what is the status of LINTRABIS, and how do you plan to organize it?

[Answer] To begin with, our primary concern is to keep their jobs to the 1,280 workers.

LINTRABIS will start with a small capital of 15,000 rupees, i.e. 1,500 shares worth 10 rupees each. We want each worker to own only one share, so no worker will be above his colleagues.

The overall value of LINTRABIS rests on the debentures. As an example, if someone has worked 23 years at UBS, the company owes him 15,000 rupees--bonus and December wages included. The worker will then sign a document stating that he is placing that amount in the treasury of the new company. As a counterpart, LINTRABIS will give the worker a debenture that will mature when he reaches retirement age; he will then recover that amount plus the severance allowances for the years he will have worked for LINTRABIS.

We are asking all UBS workers to adopt the system. And from last Friday to Monday, over 700 workers have signed an optional form to this end. In the next few days, other workers will be approached and we shall easily exceed the number of 1,000 workers.

[Question] What if some workers refuse to agree to the system?

[Answer] We have already discussed that question. Those who will not sign will go to the liquidator to ask for their severance allowance. But, obviously, only those with a financial interest in LINTRABIS will work for it.

We shall force no one to come with us; we are confident that nearly all workers will belong to LINTRABIS.

Workers/Managers

[Question] You will then have a managing board to manage the company. Who will be on the board and how will board members be elected?

[Answer] The managing board will consist of three drivers, three conductors, three garage workers, one inspector, one station head and one clerk.

We have already formed an interim team appointed by a group of workers, for there were things that could not wait. But as soon as the situation has stabilized, the workers will meet in a general assembly and a managing board will be duly elected.

The managing board will be elected for a renewable term of three years, and a general assembly of the workers-shareholders will meet each year to examine the situation of LINTRABIS.

[Question] What will happen to the cadres who are now employed by UBS?

[Answer] We guarantee their jobs to everybody; including to the present general manager if he wants to join us.

The same is true of relief personnel, messengers, etc.; as long as they accept our conditions. We need the competence of the cadres, the dedication of all workers.

We must be like a soccer team; not all team members can play forward, and not all can be goalies. Then, we can make a success of LINTRABIS.

No Anarchy

[Question] What will relations between workers and cadres be like?

[Answer] There will be no anarchy. Discipline will be required. If they have to, the managers will know how to take measures that will make them unpopular; they will have plenty of room to maneuver. They will act whenever they have to. The managing board will have to fulfill its responsibilities.

At work, the worker-manager will be merely a worker and will respect the hierarchy.

Without discipline, the company cannot survive. We are not saying that there is no discipline at UBS now—capitalists are very good at enforcing discipline.

We are saying essentially that this form of discipline must not be relaxed; on the contrary, we may have to reinforce it, with the cooperation of the workers themselves.

You see, if you try to fill a basket with a hole in the bottom, you can't. But if you are working for yourself, you will be more highly motivated.

We can already afford to say this: in 1983, UBS workers received no bonus and no December wages. And we say that if everything goes right, we shall not hesitate to pay a two-month bonus this year in December.

[Question] What part will the union play at LINTRABIS now that the workers will become their own bosses?

[Answer] We must have a union, and we shall continue to have one. By force of circumstances, the union--the Union of Bus Industry Workers (UBIW)--is now in the forefront in creating LINTRABIS. Tomorrow, we shall have to choose between being union leaders or managers of LINTRABIS, assuming we are elected.

But the union will have to play a part in the company and will continue to protect the workers' interests; for instance, if a worker must answer for an act of indiscipline, the union will be there to represent him.

Politeness and Courtesy

[Question] LINTRABIS will be different since it will be a self-managed company. From the point of view of the public, what visible changes will that bring about?

[Answer] First, we shall require the workers to be more polite to the passengers, more courteous, we shall require them to improve communication.

At first, we shall need the public's cooperation. You may remember that when the CNT was created, some passengers would let the buses of other companies go so they could wait for and travel on the buses of the new company.

We are asking the public to do that for LINTRABIS, a company managed by its workers, which is a further progress over the CNT.

In addition, our buses will be cleaner. Conductors have already offered to clean their own vehicles during the day instead of waiting for the cleaners to come.

[Question] Could you summarize in three main points the conditions that will make LINTRABIS a success?

[Answer] First, the government must help us and not delay the taking over of UBS by its workers.

Second, the workers must retain the enthusiasm they are showing today. This enthusiasm must translate into facts when the company is set up. And finally, the success of LINTRABIS will depend on the public, the passengers.

We are confident that these three conditions will be met; we cannot but succeed. The Mauritian public has always shown its solidarity whenever workers needed help. It did it for the CNT and it will surely do it for LINTRABIS.

For its part, the government gave us the go-ahead.

And, as far as the workers are concerned, there is no problem. Today, we are 99 percent confident and enthusiastic.

The 12 Managers

President: Aleem Bundhoo, conductor. Vice-president: Claude Mirthil, garage worker. Members: Brindre Urjoon, driver; Yusuf Ameerally, driver; Hassam Kanawah, driver; Eshan Mamode, conductor; Soogum Aran, conductor; Raffick Dulmar, garage worker; Alain Antony, garage worker; Cassam Dinally, ticket inspector; Kader Shahadun, stand regulator; Farook Gundoo, clerk.

9294

CSO: 3419/395

COLUMNIST VIEWS PEACE TALKS WITH CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Mario Ferro: "The First Steps in a Process"]

[Text] A new phase in the historical and political process may have begun in Southern Africa, with the official talks between Mozambique and South Africa regarding the future of the relations between the two independent, sovereign states.

One can quite readily infer from the tone of the official communiques and the extraneous comments made by the negotiators that the goals set by our government have been attained, particularly at the discussion table in Pretoria. Issues relating to security have to a large extent imposed conditions on any positive progress attempted in the initiation of economic, commercial and tourism relations between the two countries.

In dealing with state interests, the Mozambican negotiators are aware of the difficulties that must be eliminated in a dialog that is intended to be frank and open with the South Africans, wherein the requirements considered to be conditions governing the establishment of a new level in the relations between Mozambique and South Africa predominate as a force based on principles.

In negotiating with Mozambique, the South Africans are quite well aware that the Mozambicans will not halt the political, moral and diplomatic backing that they are giving to the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa, and that they will not recognize "apartheid" and the Bantu administration. Similarly, the South Africans accept the fact that the Mozambicans will not give up the political, moral and diplomatic backing that they have always offered to the ANC in South Africa.

In particular, the press release on the talks in Pretoria concerning security measures demonstrates that the governments of both countries accept measures necessary to guarantee that neither state will serve as a base for aggression or acts of violence against the other, and have discussed the practical means for ensuring implementation of the goals agreed upon and the continuity of the process.

Peace and coexistence between neighboring countries are an essential condition. A political leadership of a state should be able to explore all the possibilities within its reach to attain peaceful relations among states, and should be able to gear its strategy for fighting to the proposed goals.

I would stress in particular two means well known throughout the world: revolutionary war to put an end to reactionary war; and dialog, in which the art, intelligence and astuteness of diplomacy are major weapons for putting an end to war.

From the history of Mozambique (as well as of many other nations), it is clear that those two types of struggle have been taken to their final consequences, always with noteworthy success. During the 1960's, FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] proposed to the Salazar regime talks to discuss Mozambique's independence. Only in view of the fascist-colonial government's systematic, stubborn refusal did FRELIMO decide to wage war to achieve independence, having always been denied the peaceful course of dialog.

And when the Portuguese colonialists expressed a desire for their representatives to sit down at the conference table with FRELIMO to negotiate the means whereby national independence would be proclaimed, the Mozambican leaders did not refuse anything. The evidence lies in the Lusaka Accords.

The state of destabilization and escalation of an undeclared war in Southern Africa, with its point of departure South Africa, where the "apartheid" system and the colonization of Namibia are the *raison d'être* of the Pretoria regime's militarist aggressiveness, has not brought dividends for either the Mozambicans nor for the South Africans, much less for Southern Africa.

The more than obvious and explosive risk is being run of Southern Africa's becoming a veritable tinderbox for war, with unpredictable consequences, realizing only that pain and mourning would enshroud thousands upon thousands of families. Rather than having the madness of uncontrollable violence become entrenched, political maturity, good sense and humanism should prevail on our part. The means for preventing this *fait accompli* of Mozambique and South Africa's being neighbors from being an obstacle must be found at the conference table.

The talks that we are holding with the South African state authorities are the culmination of a diplomatic strategy clearly delineated by the FRELIMO Party Congress in April of last year, for the Mozambican state, and of a correct, practical application of the socialist principles of peace.

After the Fourth Congress had been held, emphasis was placed on the strategy of international struggle against the Pretoria regime, which was being consolidated as our international relations became consolidated.

Our president, Samora Machel, implementing the principles of policy marked by peace and cooperation, visited several European countries last year, including

France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal; dynamized the relations with the United States; reinforced relations with the countries of the Front Line, SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] and the Nonaligned Nations; and consolidated relations with the socialist countries.

The diplomatic offensive of 1983 was a herculean effort for Mozambique, but one which brought great results. The West in particular understood the true nature of the conflict in Southern Africa, a conflict the roots of which do not lie in the confrontation between blocs, but rather in the indomitable antagonism between racism and freedom, between "apartheid" and democracy. Criticism and denunciations arose on all sides, some even violent, against the "apartheid" system; while the Western governments pressured Pretoria to desist from its plans and change them; while at the same time, in the internal area, the legal opposition was heightened and ANC's struggle against the regime, including armed action, became intensified.

The Mozambicans, transformed into subjects of a process that should lead to peace and coexistence, must be aware that the talks held to date are the first step in a long, difficult endeavor that is yet to be accomplished.

There should not be an exaggerated or hasty optimism in the minds of Mozambicans. There should be a calm, mature, consideration of what the steps that we are taking mean to Southern Africa, with trust and confidence in the government leadership.

So long as the South Africans come in good faith to discuss peace and coexistence, they will always be well received. But (and let us be certain of this) we cannot let down or stop the vigilance, and the political and military training for the defense of the fatherland, its sovereignty and its territorial integrity. If they persist with the aggression, then we shall reaffirm: Let them come!

2909

CSO: 3442/284

INDUSTRIES AWAIT 1984 PLANS, RAW MATERIALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] In his year-end speech, President Samora Machel described the year 1984 as decisive for getting the country's economy moving. To implement this guideline, various production units are now getting ready although some of them are still waiting for the approval of the plans for this year while others are still waiting for the arrival of the raw materials to get started.

NAVIPESCA [expansion unknown], the industrial enterprise devoted to building small fishing vessels, has not specifically begun to work on the plan for this year due to purely internal questions.

The projects now under construction are in line either with the earlier plan or they are projects outside the plan. "Some are projects which were carried over from last year," explained NAVIPESCA General Manager Joao Mendonca.

During a visit to the production sector, our reporter was able to observe for himself the great enthusiasm among the workers. Partially completed and freshly-painted vessels give the area a lively and happy appearance; at the same time, steel skeletons and lumber are being transformed into other boats which some day will be launched into the sea in search of fish which will still the hunger of thousands of Mozambicans.

In briefly reviewing the plan for the year 1984, Joao Mendonca said that this plan will be more ambitious than the one for last year. "Ambitious but not impossible to carry out," he added.

Concerning the 1983 plan, our conversation partner said that its accomplishment has been satisfactory since out of the more than 100 vessels finished here, some are already out at sea.

Waiting for Raw Materials

At Ginwala, one of the edible oil production units was the next enterprise to be contacted. The situation is different there since, according to Ana Madeira, management representative, the factory is currently paralyzed because

it is still waiting for the arrival of raw materials essentially consisting of copra coming from the Province of Zambezia.

"The production of about 632 tons of edible oil had been scheduled for the month of January. But, in view of this situation, I am afraid that we will not reach that figure," she emphasized.

According to her, efforts are being made to solve this problem, including the trip of a delegation to the city of Quelimane.

Geared toward exports--crude oil--and the domestic supply of refined oil and bagasse, Ginwala is essentially operating on the basis of copra although it also sporadically processes sunflower. The ports handling this copra will be Pebane, Macuse, and sometimes Quelimane.

During a trip through the factory, we talked to the general forwarding agent who assured us that the only problem at this time is the lack of raw material since all machines are operational.

"While we wait, the workers are checking and cleaning their machines. These are only little things that are intended to prevent idleness among the workers," he told us.

According to Ana Madeira, the late arrival of copra has been the major obstacle in the accomplishment of the plans.

"For example, last year we were unable completely to attain the established target due to this factor. We also had some trouble due to interruptions in the supply of electric power and we had some minor damage but these were not so serious as to interfere in plan accomplishment," she remarked.

5058

CSO: 3442/254

INEFFICIENCY, CORRUPTION IN CHICUALACALA VIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Six tons of corn and other products stored for more than 6 months, without being shipped to their destination, were discovered recently in Vila Eduardo Mondlane, District of Chicualacuala, Gaza. The corn had been destined for the population of the towns of Massangena and Mavue, which presently have a seed shortage, especially following the latest rainfall there. An enormous quantity of construction material was also found in this same city; it had inexplicably been kept for years in the warehouse of CFM [Mozambique Railroad] without anybody being able to say to whom the material belongs. It was only learned that the material had been shipped there in connection with the launching of the Political and Organizational Offensive by officials of the region who, through this effort, were trying to escape their responsibility in case they were visited.

All of these irregularities were detected following a visit by Gaza Governor Col Aurelio Manave last month to the District of Chicualacuala in an effort to determine the state of development in the fight against hunger and armed bandits.

During his trip, which covered various economic and social sectors in the district, Col Aurelio Manave held various meetings with the local population; in this connection we must stress the open and objective way in which the people talked about their main problems which sometimes are not solved because of the neglect of some officials in charge of district and even provincial agencies.

The main problems which the people mentioned are those having to do with the lack of seeds, daily necessities, the lack of water, constant attacks on trains bringing goods to supply the population, and abuse of power by some officials, among other things.

In the course of his permanent dialogue with the population, Aurelio Manave outlined solutions to some of the problems presented to him. Regarding questions requiring direct intervention by provincial agencies or centers, the

population was told that steps would be taken on these levels.

In Vila Eduardo Mondlane, the first provincial secretary of the party began by visiting the primary school and then the secondary school, the health center, the warehouses of the District Executive Council, the warehouse containing products intended for the victims of natural disasters, as well as the installations of the CFM. Aurelio Manave found instances of disrepair and lack of cleanliness both in the various sections of the CRM and in the offices of the District Executive Council itself. He left instructions for these irregularities to be remedied immediately.

In the town of Mapai, where he went next, the governor of Gaza found that the people are already working to prepare the land for the plantations and that they were only waiting for the seeds. "We need seeds, any type of seeds," he told the people.

Col Aurelio Manave gave guidelines for the reconstruction of that town which was seriously hit by the soldiery of the racist and illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia during the Zimbabwe liberation war. Volunteer work brigades must be established to remove the wreckage and to start reconstruction of the Mapai government seat. The governor also talked about the need for urgently constructing a building so that the party headquarters may be operational in this town, using local material. The inhabitants will have to organize themselves to cut stakes to be exchanged for other construction materials or to be sold in other districts and to create conditions for the construction of a communal village in that locality.

Governor Aurelio Manave then worked in the town of Combomune, after first having paid a brief visit to the local CFM station. The problems encountered there do not differ from those found in Vila Eduardo Mondlane, that is, filth and disrepair in all sectors and the existence of 14 sacks of corn which had been pilfered from the freightcars of a train. Later, Aurelio Manave had a meeting with the local population in which he first of all hailed the people's heroism and aggressiveness since, from the attack of the soldiery of Ian Smith to the constant attacks by armed hands, the people always managed to defend their infrastructure and to beat the enemy back. During this meeting, the people once again had an opportunity clearly and openly to state their worst problems, such as frequent thefts of goods from trains, lack of bread due to the absence of a bread bakery in the locality, lack of water for home consumption, with water being presently supplied by a tank truck, which is quite insufficient. Parallel to this last issue, we must however note the existence, in that locality, of manual and power pumps that were damaged a long time ago.

Talking to the people, Aurelio Manave tried to respond to the concerns that were presented to him and ordered that the seven thieves who had taken the 14 sacks of corn be shown to the public. On that occasion it was found out that some of the thieves were militiamen and had connections with some of their fellow militiamen in Mabalane.

The governor stressed the need for taking severe measures against all those who steal, including whipping or sending them to re-education camps. Col Aurelio

Manave ordered that the confiscated corn be sold immediately to the members of the consumer cooperative of the communal village of Combomune. The governor urged the people to continue to prepare their plantations and informed them that seeds would be distributed to those who had created the proper conditions for planting. He also reported that food products would soon arrive in Chicualacuala as a result of international support for Mozambique. He recommended greater vigilance and organization so as to guarantee correct distribution.

Concerning the lack of bread, the governor authorized a citizen immediately to open the bakery, for which a request had already been submitted.

Other concerns expressed involve other provincial or central agencies and the governor emphasized that these matters would be resolved on those levels.

During this trip to Chicualacuala, the governor of the Province of Gaza received a total amount of 22,328.00 MT [meticals] to boost the country's defense capabilities.

5058

CSO: 3442/254

FRANCE DONATES WATER PROSPECTING EQUIPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Equipment for underground water prospecting and catchment was turned over yesterday afternoon to BEOMOC, E.E., [expansion unknown] by the Embassy of France in Maputo. This delivery is part of a response to the appeal issued by the Mozambican government to various international organizations to help Mozambique tackle the problem of water shortage caused by the drought which is making itself felt. The equipment will, especially in Maputo, help remedy the water supply shortage to the city, resulting from the drop in the flow rates of the rivers in the country's far south.

The equipment consists of a flow rate test unit and a mobile workshop trailer.

The appeal was issued early last year by the government of Mozambique and the UN, through one of its agencies, the UNDP, contacted some countries. France, Holland, and Italy immediately responded to the appeal and offered to contribute money.

It was with the contribution of these countries that it became possible to purchase some of the equipment to be used in the emergency water supply project for the city of Maputo on the basis of underground water catchment, thus strengthening the city's distribution network which has turned out inadequate in fully meeting the city's needs.

According to statements by engineer Alvaro Sousa, of GEOMOC, it is expected that the Maputo Water Supply Project, based on wells, will be completed next month, that is, March, at which point the equipment could be moved on to other parts of the country which are more heavily hit by the drought.

On the other hand, Alvaro Sousa emphasized the efficiency with which some countries responded to the Mozambican government's appeal.

The equipment was turned over to GEOMOC by the deputy cultural attache at the Embassy of France in a ceremony which was also attended by GEOMOC Director Melo Egidio and some representatives of the UNDP.

After the delivery of the equipment, the GEOMOC director expressed his appreciation for the offer, saying that it will help solve a part of the water supply problems in the country. "This equipment will also be used in the areas of the country that are most hard-hit by the drought," the GEOMOC director stated.

When his turn came, the deputy cultural attache of the French Embassy in Maputo said that he is very satisfied with the delivery of the equipment to Mozambique since the water problem is quite preoccupying throughout the world.

"We are very much inspired by this cooperation. We hope that this delivery will be supplemented by others with an identical objective," said the deputy cultural attache of the French Embassy.

5058

CSO: 3442/254

PROGRESS OF 'OPERATION PRODUCTION' IN CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Albano Naroromele, Pemba: "No Job Without Food"]

[Text] Scores of unemployed shipped out of Maputo as part of "Operation Production" are already pursuing their occupations in Cabo Delgado, in production centers to which they were assigned. But most of the manpower consists of skilled workers who make up the group of more than 2,000 citizens who were sent to this province; this majority will have to create conditions for the pursuit of their occupations on the basis of the specific work which they are already doing: "Agricultural production, food production because there cannot be any jobs without food," according to Silverio Marcos M'Sipo, manager of the Chipembe Agricultural Enterprise.

In Pemba, a source at the Provincial Operational Headquarters said that efforts are being made to facilitate job assignments for some of the evacuees. We learned that mechanics, electricians, and drivers, among other skilled workers in the group of evacuees, are being sent to ROMON (North Mozambique Railroad) and other sectors on the provincial capital level.

It is not yet possible to supply exact statistics but sources connected with "Operation Production" speak of tens of individuals who have already been assigned to jobs at least in the city of Pemba.

"This is a process which will not stop," they said.

Among the citizens who are pursuing their specialties, some have acquired a job skill since they have been evacuated from Maputo. We learned of a group of persons who make ceramic articles who were trained shortly after their arrival in Pemba.

But the bulk of the skilled manpower included in the more than 2,000 workers recently assigned to Cabo Delgado do not yet pursue their particular occupations. This is due to factors that extend from the lack of the proper conditions to the absence of documents that would identify the skilled workers.

No Job Without Food

A large part of those who were evacuated to Cabo Delgado as part of "Operation Production," were assigned to agricultural production units. Here, the main activity is work on the plantation.

"When we received personnel from the 'Operation,' we had some sectors that needed skilled manpower. Some of the evacuees were assigned to those sectors where they now pursue their occupations," said Silverio Marcos M'sipo, manager of the Chipembe Agricultural Enterprise.

According to him, the number of citizens who benefited from this is very small because "we do not have the conditions for the pursuit of certain specialties."

About 500 citizens were received in Chipembe and they included fishermen, cooks, tailors, tractor drivers, machinists, poultry growers, teachers, mechanics, and other skilled workers.

The situation in Chipembe is no different from the situation we found in other agricultural production units located in various parts of the province.

The officials in charge of these production centers told our reporter that assignment to specific jobs will have to wait for the conditions which the workers themselves will have to create on the basis of the number one task which is to produce food because there is no job without food.

We also learned that an indoctrination drive was carried out in the agricultural production units in an effort to make sure that the evacuees would understand that, in this country, one must not simply stand by and wait for conditions to develop for a particular occupation, since there is more than enough work, as Afonso Mazonde Nhandumbo put it.

This recently assigned worker told us that he is a tailor but now he is busy threshing rice "because the enterprise does not yet have a sewing machine for me."

Skilled Workers without Papers

Some workers many times are not selected for assignment to skilled jobs because they do not have the papers that prove their occupational status. Many of the evacuees arrived in Pemba without any papers.

The problem is being solved in some agricultural production units.

Jorge Morais, manager of the cotton production unit, said that, in the future, those who say they are painters, mechanics, tailors, or carpenters will be used by the Cabo Delgado Provincial Cotton Enterprise. This was a lesson learned when the former re-education trainees were assigned to jobs.

One aspect to be emphasized is that the pursuit of certain occupations does not prevent the workers from participating in work on the plantation since a certain cultural operation requires this.

ENGINEERS TRAINED ABROAD FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Marcelino Silva]

[Text] Seven engineers began training in Romania in 1977, on study grants from the Ministry of Education and Culture [MEC]. Engineers Arsenio Mabote and Victor Julian specialized in the technology of petroleum drilling and exploration, and Armando Rodrigues and Jorge Dinis were trained in mechanical engineering for industrial and petrochemical equipment. For their part, engineers Inacio Bento and Radek de Braganca specialized in refinery and petrochemical technology.

According to a source in the MEC study grant section, engineer Cesar Guitunga, the last member of the group, studied agricultural economics and is now employed at the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex.

Except for Radek de Braganca and Jorge Dinis, who are interning at PETROMOC [Mozambique Petroleum Company], the others are working on the planning of projects related to prospecting and drilling operations in the Secretariat of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons [SEH].

Speaking with NOTICIAS, Arsenio Mabote, Inacio Bento and Armando Rodrigues said they were prepared to work diligently, side by side with the other workers, in the struggle against underdevelopment.

Although, as they said, they are not putting their specialties into practice, they noted that the project planning (in which they are engaged now) helps them to become familiar with all areas of the petroleum industry.

"We know that our part in planning the preliminary activities for the production process is also a great source of knowledge, essential for comprehensive training," our interviewees said.

Basic Aspect

Noting that integration in the revolutionary process is a vital complement to technical training, the three cadres assigned to the SEH said that, within their sectors of activity, they wanted to "learn more about this aspect, which is essential to our training, so that we can respond effectively to the needs of the revolutionary process in progress in our country."

A Little About Their Background

With more difficulty for some and less for the others, our engineers went through various phases in their student careers. Inacio Bento told us that his primary school education was completed with many interruptions; it was a "bumpy path" because of his family's financial problems, and the same thing was true of his secondary education.

Arsenio Mabote said: "Fortunately, I did not have any major problems in the last grades of secondary school; the thing that I consider significant in my student career is that I thought it was my duty to pass what I was learning on to others, beginning with the primary grades and finally teaching in secondary school."

The new cadres for this sector, which is so important to the nation's economy, are between 24 and 26 years of age, we learned.

6362

CS0: 3442/283

OBSOLETE EQUIPMENT, LACK OF TRAINING HINDERS METALLURGICAL ENTERPRISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Bernardo Carlos]

[Text] The Empresa Metalurgica de Tete [Tete Metalworking Company] failed to meet the production quota for metal trusses and joists used in the civil construction sector, although the company was assisted in the acquisition of the material by the Directive Unit for the Heavy Metalworking Industry.

Empresa Metalurgica was given the task of assembling 50 greenhouses in 1981. That August, to fill an order from the GRED Project and CADECO, sectors which support cooperative agricultural development, the metalworking company began to manufacture the components for the 50 greenhouses, while it waited for delivery of other imported material.

A year later, in August 1983, the company received the needed material, but by the end of 1983 the 50 greenhouses were only half finished, awaiting the delivery of the material, which is in Sofala Province, for their completion.

According to company estimates, if the material had arrived a little earlier, ~~some~~ 30 greenhouses would have been completed and set up in the countryside.

It is known, meanwhile, that the company has been making every effort to meet at least 50 percent of the production quota for the greenhouses.

According to the plan and program of the provincial government, Empresa Metalurgica was to manufacture hoes, cutlasses, axes and charcoal stoves. However, owing to a lack of production means (primarily oxygen), power shortages and the breakdown of the sheet metal shear, the work was not done. In addition to these problems, the Tete metalworking company is also suffering for want of scrap iron for use in the manufacture of the above-mentioned production tools.

It is noted that, with the small amount of scrap iron which the company was able to obtain, it has already manufactured about 200 axes of various sizes and, with delivery of the material, this number will be substantially increased. Concurrently, the project for the cutlasses will get underway.

This year the company is programmed to manufacture the stoves planned for last year, starting with 100 stoves, which will be produced with scrap metal or remnants.

New Type of Production

According to Joao de Carvalho Junior, director of Empresa Metalurgica de Tete, the company has great plans for development in other sectors, particularly for the rural sector. This year the company plans to begin producing hand carts and wagons to be pulled by animals. This production is aimed at assisting the peasants in transferring their produce to stores or to processing and marketing centers. The company has already asked the responsible agencies for assistance in acquiring tires, inner tubes and lumber, among other materials.

Equipment and Skilled Manpower

The director of Empresa Metalurgica de Tete told our reporter that the company is not as well equipped as desired, since most of its machinery is very old, and the problem is aggravated by inadequate maintenance and a lack of spare parts, all of which results in many breakdowns, often frustrating the company's production plans and goals. There is also the problem of the welding equipment. There are far fewer welding tools than there are workers. A small breakdown will often mean idling a machine because the spare parts are not available on the domestic market.

The Tete metalworking company has a very small labor force, with little professional training.

Joao Carvalho Junior added that the available manpower is much too limited for the large volume of orders and the great importance of this production to the social and economic development of the province.

At this time the company has a limited number of experienced and skilled employees; it has nine metalworkers, nine welders, two ironsmiths, a painter and an assistant mechanic.

The rest of the employees have some work experience but no theoretical training, because the company is not in a position to offer courses. However, the company hopes to send some workers to Sofala Province to attend some courses this year.

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MOZAMBIQUE

FIRST UNION TRAINING CENTER OPENS IN TETE PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jan 84 p 8

[Article by Marcelino Silva]

[Text] Centers are to be created in all the provinces in the country to train cadres for the Organization of Mozambican Workers [OTM]. A source in the OTM Central Council told NOTICIAS that this action is aimed at providing the provinces with their own means of training union cadres, both for the OTM and for the companies.

At this time, the program is already under way in Tete Province and should be implemented in all the provinces.

Creation of these schools, which will train the union cadres in their areas, is the responsibility of each OTM council at the province level. It is up to these organs to create the conditions to implement this program, from the facilities to the necessary equipment and the training of instructors.

Because it is the responsibility of each provincial union organ to create the schools, no specific time table was established to implement the program, according to the secretary of the OTM Central Council.

According to the secretary, this is basically because the organs lack the capacity to provide the facilities and other materials immediately. "Each province will define its own criteria for the creation of these training institutions, as well as the schedule to be met," the same source said.

Rank and File Cadres Trained First

Once these schools are established, the emphasis will be on the training of rank and file union officials, in response to the particular concern now felt for the training of individuals who are periodically elected.

For example, our informant pointed to some cases of rank and file officials who, once elected, were not aware of the duties which they had been elected to perform, and hence took no specific action.

It is also hoped that, with the formations of the union training schools, it will not only be possible for them to perform these duties efficiently but, above all, to make the union leadership at work places more dynamic and responsible.

Central Character of OTM Central School

Another reason for the creation of the schools in all the provinces was to establish the central character of the OTM Central School. According to our informant: "Occasionally the Central School has a difficult time admitting some individuals to courses of a central nature, since many of them have been sent from the provinces without any basic knowledge."

This situation is not only reflected in the performance of the trainees (often poor), but also, and mainly, in their failure to understand their responsibilities.

OTM Cadres to Guarantee Course Administration

The courses will be administered by OTM cadres in each province, with the support, when needed, of the party or other organizations.

Up to now, the OTM cadres have been trained, principally at the basic level, in local courses, , which in some cases have been planned and administered under less than desirable conditions, because previously there was only one school, the Central School.

Creation of the conditions to implement the program is thus a significant step in the growth of the organization, which calls for a ready response from its cadres in this phase.

6362

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VOLUNTEERS COLLECT SCRAP IRON FOR FARM TOOL MANUFACTURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] A program is being prepared in the city of Maputo for the production of hoes, machetes and other production tools. These will be subsequently distributed by various production units in this city to back the small projects for combating hunger, as our reporter was told by OTM [Mozambican Workers Organization] sources in Maputo.

For this purpose, the commission to combat hunger created last year in the nation's capital is working with the union's production locals, and its action is having an effect on the mobilization of the workers aimed at their participation in this important project.

Concurrently, an effort is under way to identify the enterprises which have old material, specifically, metal plate, iron and other items. An official of the Mozambican Workers Organization in the capital told our reporter that, after this effort, that entity will begin contacting the managements of the aforementioned enterprises so that they may distribute the scrap iron that they have available.

Facilities Exist

To manufacture these tools, facilities of an office of the Green Zones Department, located in the Mahotas area, will be used. According to the same source, the facilities are minimally equipped, and "they lack only the labor and raw material." In this connection, Alberto Albertino, of the OTM Council in the capital, remarked: "This is the reason which promoted the initiation of the process to collect scrap iron from the metallurgical enterprises."

Making use of the experience in preparing supplementary plans and from several voluntary work days, this program will be carried out during free time. After the workers have signed up, several groups will be formed which will work on an alternating basis.

ECOME, an Example to Imitate

After the programing of activities to combat hunger in the capital, one of the enterprises which immediately responded to the appeal made at that time was

ECOME [Metal Commercial Enterprise ?], which to date has produced a total of 5,000 hoes that have already been distributed by the enterprises.

Our informant noted: "It is also important to remark that, in that production local, there is already a volunteer work brigade that is dynamizing the production activities with voluntary work days."

Some of the tools to be produced as part of this program will be turned over to the enterprises, while others will be distributed primarily to the production cooperatives, as our reporter also learned.

It should be recalled that, after the forming of the commission to combat hunger in the city of Maputo, the creation of conditions for producing work tools to back the agricultural sector so as to afford self-sufficiency in food for the enterprises was decided upon as that working group's immediate activity.

Since then, several sectors of industry have started producing various items in their facilities.

Moreover, workers from various agencies have been participating in the opening of a collective farm at the OTM's Central School in Matola.

2909

CSO: 3442/284

INITIAL STEPS TAKEN TOWARD COLLECTIVE FARM PROMOTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] According to reports from Joaquim Menezes Tomo, district director of agriculture, as of the opening of the 1983-84 season, there began in the Nhama-tanda District of Sofala Province the process of organizing the peasants into associations to serve as the foundation for the creation of agricultural cooperatives.

The subject of our interview also announced that, to support the farmers in the family and cooperative sectors in all areas, as of this year 70 group organizers (elementary level agrarian technicians) have become affiliated. Each one has the capacity to oversee 250 families whose collective farms are located in the same area.

Joaquim Menezes said: "During the survey made at the time of the preparation of the 1983-84 plan, 28,052 families were registered, and it was proposed to them to cultivate 22,333.5 hectares for the production of corn, sesame and rice, among other crops."

This number is not in keeping with the realities of the district, since the family sector has increased considerably during this agricultural season, in comparison with other years.

That official subsequently stated that, in the locality of Nharchonga, a peasants' association has already been formed, which now has 30 members; while in Muda, three private farmers who had been working in an isolated manner have joined and also formed their organization.

Discussing the importance of the associations, the district director of agriculture in Nhamatanda explained to the news team which went there a few days ago that the process is intended to enable the party and the state to address the needs and difficulties of the peasants.

He emphasized: "It is through the group organizers that we receive the reports on the agricultural work of the cooperative and family sectors, as in the case of the arrival of the locust plague which was discovered by the populace."

According to that official, after the aforementioned plague had been discovered, immediate measures were adopted to combat it, thanks to the participation of the peasants.

Another advantage of the associations is that, despite the fact that the collective farms are far apart, it is a means of mobilizing the peasants for collective production. He commented: "The progress in the activities, combined with the desires of the members, is what will determine whether they will continue to produce individually or will joint the collective farms together."

Joaquim Tomo also noted that four collective farms created at the behest of the population are operating in the district of Nhamatanda with an experimental system, as well. At the present time, the local political entities are studying the feasibility of converting them into agricultural cooperatives.

2909

CSO: 3442/284

BRIEFS

DOMOINA DAMAGES HOMES, CROPS--MAPUTO.--At least 109 people died in floods which devastated southern Mozambique in the wake of cyclone Domoina 11 days ago and initial official estimates put the damage at R92-million. The Government Natural Disasters Commission said in releasing the figures that Mozambique needed support from the international community to deal with the situation. The commission said 350 000 people lost their crops and almost 50 000 lost all their possessions. About 5 500 people, many of them in poor health after days without food or shelter, have been evacuated from the stricken areas. Thousands of people are still cut off. In the Catuane area, 100 km south of Maputo, more than 11 tons of food and clothing have been dropped to flood victims in the past few days. The commission said 5 000 head of livestock died in the floods, the equivalent of three months' meat supply for Maputo. One quarter of Maputo province's dairy cattle were lost. Peasant farmers south of Maputo, hoping for the first reasonable crop after three years of drought, lost about 55 000 tons of maize, 15 000 tons of beans and 20 000 tons of other vegetables in the floods. The area's entire banana crop was wiped out. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 11]

CUBAN-TRAINED RETURNEES--A few days ago, 15 new technicians returned to this country from Cuba, where they were trained for 6 Mozambican sugar companies. The new technicians left for Cuba in April 1982. For the next 20 months, they specialized in technical drafting, design of mill machinery and turbines, and quality control. This is the second group of Mozambicans to receive specialized training in the Republic of Cuba, within the framework of cooperation between the two countries. The first group, composed of six members, was in that Central American country between 1981 and 1982. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 84 p 1] 6362

CSO: 3442/283

TILLAKAÏNA LAND AND IRRIGATION PROJECT REACTIVATED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 16 Jan 84 pp 8-10

[Article by Ali Moussa Chaouèye]

[Text] The morning chill yields little by little to the warming rays of the sun. Men, women, and children are getting ready to go to work. From the houses come the thumps of mortars grinding grain, and the shouts of children chasing one another from door to door. The smoke rising from the chimneys blends with the dust borne along on the wind. It's hard to see or hear.

Just outside the village, men and children work steadily on a vast expanse of clayey soil. One sets out a tomato seedling; over there they are harvesting green beans.

This is what it is like in mid-morning on this 6 January 1984 in Tillakaïna, a riverside village upstream from Tillabéry, the capital of the arrondissement.

There have been ups and downs in the history of Tillakaïna district. Established in 1968, reclamation and improvement activity was halted in 1980. And for cause: the speculation that went on had never succeeded, at the management level, in covering operating costs. They had to wait until 2 years later (1982) to give the project another chance to get going again under sound technical conditions and to start showing a profit by planting more appropriate crops.

Work started again in October 1982 and was completed in April 1983. Financing was provided by the European Development Fund (EDF) in the amount of 219,579,950 CFA francs.

A Long, Narrow Terrace

Development of the area began with winter food crops with which the peasants were already familiar, which enabled them to get used to the kind of irrigation proposed for the project, now directed at growing fruits and vegetables; this reflects concern with responding to the food self-sufficiency policy advocated by the Supreme Military Council (CMS) and the government.

The irrigated farm improvement district of Tillakaina consists of a long, narrow terrace covering a total of 90 hectares, 64 of which are now under cultivation. It is managed by the National Hyrdo-Agricultural Office (ONAHA).

Family parcels average half a hectare, but range from 0.25 to 0.65 hectares, according to the number of people in the family working the plot.

At present the 144 peasants working on the project are growing manioc, yams, peppers, and sorghum during the winter, and green cabbage, melons, onions, eggplant, and tomatoes during the dry season. In addition, groves of 1,700 fruit trees (mango, guava, and citrus) have been planted during the winter season. Although this is not officially an integrated project, the Tillakaina project people are also active in forestry. They have planted thousands of eucalyptus trees to serve as windbreaks.

The water used for carefully planned irrigation of the crops is taken directly from the river by three electric pumps which feed the sprinklers, plus one backup pump. The entire system is automatic.

Tillakaina Coöperative

A coöp was organized as part of the project. Its job is to bring the peasants together so as to facilitate technical organization, management, and marketing of its produce. All produce is sold at the project, in Niamey, and in the other surrounding markets.

According to one of its technical people, the coöp will do 53 million CFA francs' worth of business on its output of 40 tons of peppers, 30 tons of yams, 300 tons of manioc, 10 tons of melons, 15 tons of green beans, 120 tons of onions, 80 tons of tomatoes, 120 tons of cabbage, 4 tons of citrus fruits, and 5 tons of okra. It is also planning to buy a refrigerated truck to keep its produce fresh.

The peasants are given technical training on the land, provided by two Volunteers for Progress, the project director, and an assistant, and encompassing several aspects, including setting seedlings, sowing densities, crop cultivation, and fertilizer spreading. As part of this training there will be films on various aspects of crop cultivation.

What the Peasants Think of the Project

We asked the peasants, both men and women. They were unanimous in telling us that the very existence of a place like this is vitally important. "Every one of us," they said in turn, "because every one of us can produce, can take care of a good share of his family's needs."

Nevertheless, both men and women said that the yearly fee of around 5,000 francs per hectare is very steep, especially in view of the fact that it goes to repay the full cost burden incurred by speculation.

6182

CS0: 3419/ 376

COMMENTARY HAILS OAU DEFENSE COMMISSION DECISIONS

AB061335 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Frank Agbona commentary]

[Text] For some years now, the issue of a joint African military high command has been proposed as a military arm of the OAU to help in its struggles against colonialism and institutionalized racism in southern Africa. The high command is also supposed to come to the aid of its member states in the face of external aggression from nonmember states or serve as a peace-keeping force whenever there is a military confrontation between two African neighboring states. In pursuance of these objectives, a meeting of the OAU Defense Commission recently met in Accra, Ghana, to discuss and clear the way for the adoption of the agenda and the acceptance through a consensus of a proposal for a OAU defense force which would be further referred to the meeting of experts on such matters.

The importance of this development was succinctly brought home by the interim secretary general of the pan-African body when he reminded the participants that no matter how member states of the organization see their existing defense cooperation with external powers, their independence as nations would be eroded and their pride as a people deflected [as heard] as long as they look beyond Africa for protection and defense. This remark by the OAU acting chief executive goes further to reinforce the UN secretary general's admonition recently during his West African tour that problems facing Africa are not only internal, but also external. His expert advice was that Africans should cut down on their over-dependence on advanced economies for everything, particularly on advisory matters which have not always been sound and, in most cases, serve only the interest of these foreign powers.

The successful outcome of the Accra session is indeed a milestone and a greater march [as heard] toward purposeful solidarity among OAU member states. This eighth session of the OAU Defense Commission, to the delight of all pan-Africanists, succeeded in adopting a protocol on the establishment of an African defense organ.

The success of the meeting is also seen in its ability to spell out in clear terms the objective and the institutions of the African defense organ. This objective, from all calculations, is to give total support and backing to the

liberation struggle to remove remnants of colonialism from the African soil. This significant move leaves room for optimism that Africa, eventually, without the aid of foreign powers, will be in a position to help OAU member states to protect and defend their independence and territorial integrity against external assault.

The Accra meeting, no doubt, has made a significant headway, but this is only a starting point in the realization of the goals of the organization. It is that all the countries involved should scrutinize carefully all the provisions contained in the protocol and make their observations so that divergence of views would be expeditiously rectified by all concerned before ratification. This calls best for the unity of purpose which is expected to pervade the whole experiment before tangible progress is assured. Another spade work has been already done (?or has) started in Accra, Ghana. The OAU has a great task at its summit level to take cool and calculated decisions on operational logistics of a certain important venture. Extreme caution must attend all top-level decisions and elements of vested or special interest among members must be eliminated to avoid any loopholes through which any chances could slip by sooner or later at a great cost to the organization.

Apart from tactical strategies involved in this high security venture, the question of finance for its regular supply must be considered as very contingent in this type of adventure. African joint defense, as it seems, is going to be a very costly affair, and all signatories to it should be made to realize that they have to contribute regularly to it. If this laudable venture is lifted from its launching pad, it will not only enhance the prestige of the OAU, but eventually provide a more unifying bond for African states and elevate their own (?ego) to a solid economic and military block that would command the respect of the rest of the world.

CSO: 3400/611

BRIEFS

BENIN BORDER PATROL--Seme (Lagos State), 26 January (NAN)--Soldiers at Seme Border Post between Nigeria and the Republic of Benin have taken over patrol duties from immigration officials. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) who visited the border today said that following the development, immigration and customs officials were left with the task of processing travel documents. Normal activities have resumed at the border and the officials interviewed said that the soldiers had assisted them in tightening security. [Text] [AB261657 Lagos NAN in English 1545 GMT 26 Jan 84]

RELATIONS WITH POLAND--Nigeria has urged Poland to react positively to requests for improved services to Nigeria to enhance the relationship between the two countries. The minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adgun, made the plea in Lagos today when he received the Polish ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Mieczyslaw Cielecki, in his office. He assured the ambassador that Nigeria was still interested in bilateral cooperation with Poland and would require its assistance in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering. He expressed regret that Nigeria's request from the Polish Government for the supply of spare parts for the Udi coal mine in Anambra had not been met, saying that the failure had adversely affected the Oji River power station. The envoy pledged his country's continuous cooperation with Nigeria and its readiness to offer assistance. [Text] [AB031508 Lagos NAN in English 1504 GMT 3 Feb 84]

LIBYAN 'DANGER' NOTED--The acting director general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Prof Rufai Akindele, said in Lagos today that Nigeria should support one side in the Chadian conflict and lend full support to it. Prof Akindele told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the conciliatory posture taken by Nigeria on Chad would hardly yield any fruitful result. He said that the 11 or more rival groups in that country had fundamental differences which could not be reconciled. He recalled a similar situation in Angola, saying that Nigeria's support for the MPLA was decisive in ending the conflict. Prof Akindele said that Libyan activities in Chad were of "far greater concern" to Nigeria than the French military presence in the country. He said that Libya's territorial ambition in Chad, if allowed to succeed, would pose "far greater danger" than the French presence. "It will be easier to generate a global outcry against France than against Libya, a member of the OAU," Prof Akindele said. [Text] [AB100935 Lagos NAN in English 0918 GMT 10 Feb 84]

ROOT CAUSES OF CASAMANCE SEPARATISM EXPLAINED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 157, Jan 84 pp 27-29

[Article by Agathon: "Senegal: The Casamance Question"]

[Excerpts] On 5 December, for the first time since independence, Senegalese citizens were brought to trial for demonstrating on behalf of the autonomy of their region, Casamance. The stiff verdict came a few days later: 5 years imprisonment for the main defendants. The sentences would be the pretext for more bloody rioting. Officially, 24 dead and 80 wounded were counted in the southern capital, newsworthy in Senegal, where the ethnic question had never before been a problem.

How did the situation reach that point? Our correspondent Agathon tries to explain.

Let us state from the outset that for the average Casamance man of his time, a man not necessarily educated but nevertheless informed of what the notion of "nation" presumes, separatism is a myth. Furthermore, for the Islamized citizen, whose obediences and inspirations lie outside the province, the idea of separatism is much less a myth than an incongruity. This means a great deal. It is a question of a minority at work and their intent must be deciphered because many have allowed themselves to be herded without knowing where they were headed.

To be absolutely clear, let us say, before entering into the heart of the matter, that the Senegalese Government was right to react strongly, not that it risked in the least being destabilized, but because the virus must be stamped out so that the nation might live and live in peace.

What then is the issue?

Any inhabitant of Senegal knows that in the vocabulary of the people of Casamance, the words "the people of Senegal" are frequently used, without any particular malice, to refer to the people of Baol, Sine and Cayor, as if they were aware of being different.

That is normal, just as a Norman or native of the Midi feels different from the "people of Paris," and it is also normal that this awareness of difference

should be based on a certainty of possessing qualities that others do not have, in this case, the honesty and hard-working nature of peasants with little land, even extending to secular techniques of handling water.

The ecology of the land lends itself to this, making the Casamance individual a man of the forests and *bolongs* [translation unknown], almost a lake dweller, in contrast with the people of the sand, people of enclosed clearings suited to the safeguarding of old traditions, in contrast with those of the wide-open spaces whose culture is constantly exposed to newcomers.

Such a man could also rely on a different history, a different process of constituting the regional unit summoned to enter into the Senegalese nationality.

We shall not even mention the Gambian aberration, the fruit of unspeakable divisions by the colonial lords. Rather, we would refer to the relentless, bitter resistance, backed by the terrain, that did not come to an end until the beginning of this century, 50 years after Cayor's fate had been settled in Dekheule.

Such historical situations add to this awareness of a difference already mentioned. Other elements -- and not without importance -- have played a cumulative role. Traditionally a land of water where anything grew or, at any rate, where anything could grow: fruits, vegetables and, among other types of grain, corn, sorghum and rice, the function of Casamance could be, should be, is and will increasingly be that of a breadbasket. The expression is heard every day and there is not a single Casamance native or a Senegalese who is not aware of that vocation.

And yet, the Casamance native, who quite naturally expects of that vocation the takeoff of his region and the subsequent social fallout, has long been frustrated in two ways, one real and the other mythical.

First of all, there is its isolation, including the role played in it by the Gambia. There is also the absence of rapid means of communication that has begun to be remedied and that would be remedied all the faster if an end would be put to the farce of the ferry on the Gambia which, at the whim of those running it, can delay traffic for hours, if not entire days.

The second way, this one mythical, is that the isolation and its consequences are deliberate, since the people of the north, linked to the trade of Bordeaux and Marseille, have been determined for over a century not to let Casamance accomplish its mission of food self-sufficiency.

The facts are that Casamance has supplied all Senegal with an elite group of politicians, intellectuals, technicians, professional men and businessmen, witnesses of a social opening that has worked at the top, while at the grass roots, thousands of young Casamance have gone to the large cities where, no matter what the year might bring, they always send their meager savings to their villages.

It is just a trickle, without a doubt, compared with the torrent it could have been for two generations if practical means of communication not limited by borders had linked the prosperous fields to the markets of Dakar, Thies and other places.

But at a time when that government is concerned with rectifying the situation of Casamance, thus correcting what has been negligence -- albeit benign, but interpreted as deliberate -- this is what must be done confronted with this so-called separatist movement that has led to bloodshed.

Little does it matter whether, as is commonly stated, it is unjust for a president of good will. One must analyze things because today's explosions may have old causes, but a detonator has now been found.

But what is the situation today?

No one doubts the firm will of President Abdou Diouf. The great means put together by the government are visible. Its determination to diversify cultural approaches is shown in the corn, soybeans, sorghum, select seed used for rice. The cooperation with the ONG [? nongovernmental organizations] is exemplary. The number of schools and clinics has been increased. Roads have been built or are being built.

Then what is going wrong?

An initial reason for discontent is reportedly that in the field of agriculture, the very foundation of the regional economy, peasants are suffering from excessive organization. Agencies overlap, sending authoritarian extension agents into the field, although they are poorly prepared to communicate with the peasants.

Everyone could hear one official recently say on the radio: "We tell the peasant what he is to do." That was recent, right in the middle of December 1983.

Furthermore, the companies or agencies often compete in the very fields and the peasant does not know which way to turn. This has also been observed on the radio, along with a public mea culpa with respect to the conduct of certain organizers who, "in the beginning," it is said, came with their shiny new knowledge, unwilling to hear the people, convinced that they had little to learn from the experience of a peasant people with their own routine.

This does not mean that the organizers are always wrong. Techniques are techniques and selection is selection. It does not mean that soybeans are not promising. It only means that for every contented peasant, there is one who grumbles when everything could have been different, especially since in Casamance, all projects carefully let the peasants keep their own plots of land, avoiding the catastrophic errors of the overall policy of ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development].

To conclude the subject of the agencies which, by the very nature of things, have found choice pickings in the fertile grounds of Casamance, let us say that they also, destined by their vocation to constantly be alert for better opportunities for the rank-and-file customers, tend to settle into their routine, once they have put on their organizer's boots.

White and Yellow Corn

As proof, we need but the following example. A certain company made a contract with a large mill for the corn production of certain areas it controls. The corn, for which the company is paid 70 CFA francs a kilogram, is sold by the peasant at 50 CFA francs. Let us say that that is normal. Once the corn has been processed, the semolina is sold for 150 CFA francs a kilogram. Let us say that that is also normal, considering the handling, transport and processing which, allowing for waste, leaves the plant 85 kilograms of semolina for 100 kilos of grain.

But that is where the aberration begins. Why are the plots of land planted in white corn, which is not eaten in Senegal? Why not yellow corn, whose semolina is retailed on Dakar markets for between 170 and 200 CFA francs? The yellow corn would not have required an exceptional, benevolent user, but would have been milled locally by windmills or small power mills, with the product quite naturally going from a peasant cooperative to the markets.

These small mills would have been all the more suitable because the company seems to have difficulty in keeping its commitments to the plant, which, expecting 150 tons of grain between October and December, reportedly received only 30.

The whole matter of the agencies or companies should be reviewed. They have existed in Casamance for over 10 years, but instead of being able to turn to the government and say, "Mission accomplished. We have produced, organized and trained producers and turned their cooperatives over to managers from within," they have dug in, are proliferating and, as we have said, overlap.

The oldest ones should be eliminated or transfer their business elsewhere, leaving behind only an agricultural engineer or one or two inspector-advisers. But the bureaucratic mind would have the costly administration remain eternally and have the organizer put on his slippers in the very place he tried out his boots. That is the status quo.

What else?

There is also a certain fear, on the part of the animists and Catholics committed, as everywhere else in the Third World to the pagan-Christian syncretism, of seeing the peanut announce the steamroller of a certain Muslim fundamentalism. This does not lead to a conceptual separatism, but to apprehensions that may be manipulated by leaders.

It is not without interest to see that the movement came out of a Sacred Wood and its vicinity. The faith of a introverted minority, maintained by myths,

may have succumbed to a politicizing discourse. It is in the very essence of faith not to measure mountains, whence the power of the state, and consequently, of measuring the futility of public gatherings of malcontents, the futility of an armed undertaking.

The state will definitely triumph against the leaders and their bands, but that cannot be the sole purpose of the state. It has to heal, reconcile and then evaluate, not only the possibilities of doomed advances and aggressions, but the profound hurt in people's hearts. The Sacred Wood is answered in every peaceful village, almost every district, by an altar to the "Bakine." The necessary undertaking against the Sacred Wood may have wounded many silent beings, risking even deeper differences.

Aberration

Do the bourgeois women in our cities talk with their Casamance servants? As late as five years ago or less, they constituted collectives in the outskirts of the cities that worked like families, on the basis of mutual aid or cooperatives. The girls were urged to go back home early in the season with their meager savings and gifts that made their villages happy because they participated in the transplanting of rice.

The custom lingers, but the language of some of them upon their return to Dakar might be surprising. A peaceful housewife, long accustomed to such roundtrips, recently told us after spending six months there: "All that is going to be settled. We are going to be separate." Then she naively added: "The Americans are with us." Poor Americans! But while the rich get rich.... And it is because of their habit of intervening everywhere in the world on behalf of dubious causes that the troublemakers, the hawkers of bad causes, use the promise that "the Americans are with us."

Has Casamance separatism been destroyed? We hope so. Abdou's Senegal did not need that aberration and we do not speak only in terms of images, but sincerely, based on the evaluation of a man who always wants to see his nation prosper, all sectors included, and is working toward that goal.

It is not for us to set ourselves up as government advisers. We have only tried to show that in the order of things, one must point out the cultural aspect because that is perhaps where one will find the detonator.

The explosion has temporarily disturbed the vision of a Casamance in five or six years totally sown with grain, producing for itself and for Senegal, tending toward the accomplishment of the old goal, the old dream, of becoming the nation's breadbasket, with rapid means of communications across the Gambia providing the proper circulation of goods, persons and services.

Lucky Abdou! He will have given birth to that fine future. His decisive intervention in Gambia is preparing in more than one way for the future of a Casamance reconciled with itself and with everyone, within a Sene-Gambia restored to history.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FIRST REGULAR CONGRESS OF LD/MPT

Dakar FAGARU in French No 9, Dec 83 p 1, 3

[Article by Mamadou Ndoye: "A Decisive Turning Point?"]

[Excerpt] The central committee of the LD/MPT has decided to hold its first regular congress on 7-8 April. By this important decision, our party leaders are complying with our standards--those of democratic mechanisms. The congress will thus be the forum for a broad debate involving the entire party in an examination of essential questions which will determine its political orientation and line of action.

Beyond its significance for democracy, by which our party remains loyal to its historical values, the event constitutes a decisive phase in the development of our organization: the transition to the stage of revolutionary party, solidly entrenched in the masses.

During the past 2 years, the LD/MPT has undergone important changes in its development on the legal level. It has considerably increased its personnel. Its social composition--intellectuals, predominantly--underwent qualitative changes with the influx of many workers, peasants and other elements from the bottom layers of society into its ranks. Party institutions were extended to all regions and departments of the nation. Affiliated mass organizations of women and youth were created and are acquiring increasing influence within the concerned constituencies. In short, the LD/MPT has changed quantitatively as well as qualitatively.

From this point, an objective evaluation of our activities is needed to measure the distance we have traveled. Our purpose here is not to cover ourselves in the glory of our achievements, but rather, to pinpoint with accuracy the significant effects of the evolution that has taken place in order to understand our party's true position and role in the determination of our national political situation.

But to see ourselves better, we must also understand and analyze the fact that our country is changing. And, all revolutionaries who seek to master the current characteristic within the context of struggle must strive to follow closely developments in the national situation and their repercussions on political life.

It is on the basis of this objective evaluation that it will become possible to define the new responsibilities and tasks of our party--in other words, to determine the political action that will enable it to make the qualitative jump desired. That is the essential task of the congress.

If the congress is to be a decisive turning point, we must link the party's debate to our ties with the masses.

Our draft program was submitted to the different sectors of the Senegalese people through public debates which brought out their points of view and suggestions. What revisions are needed in order for it to answer more effectively their concerns?

The by-laws and internal rules guided us in organizing and training the working masses. Did the structures and rules defined therein pass the test of practical application?

And, what about our political program? Our actions involving the working masses? Unity among Marxists? Patriotic unity? Democratic unity?

The issue here is not only whether our theoretical stands are right. It is also a matter of looking at our actual deeds to see if they reflect satisfactorily our manifest will, our choices. And, above all, what new paths should be opened in order to realize the revolutionary objectives that we have set for ourselves?

All party members, bodies and organizations as a whole are summoned to a broad and in-depth debate on all of these questions and on others which affect the struggle of the Senegalese people. During this collective--but also individual--examination, we must also be attentive to the effects of our actions on the different sectors of Senegalese society in order to take into consideration the criticisms, points of view and suggestions of others.

From all these discussions, which should mobilize the entire party as of today and continue to do so for nearly 4 months, those who place their hopes in the development of our organization are expecting mature political decisions, respectful of our revolutionary principles, to be applied creatively to our specific national realities.

If, thanks to a mature congress, our party resolutely and intelligently enters the final stage of a powerful party of peasants and workers that the Senegalese revolution requires, we, along with the other elements of the anti-imperialist movement, will then be able to offer the Senegalese people the prospect of a democratic and national alternative to the neo-colonialist regime.

12413

CSO: 3419/347

BRIEFS

STATISTICS ON FRENCH COOPERATION SET FORTH--Franco-Senegalese cooperation will certainly be mentioned at the meetings that the French prime minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy, will have during his visit to Senegal 11-15 January, but only to say that it is going well, since there are apparently no problems there, as elsewhere in relations between France and Senegal. French aid to Senegal, which tops the list of international aid which our country receives in large amounts, totals about 70 billion CFA francs. Very diversified, it includes economic aid, special financial aid and aid to other sectors (food, training, etc.). France sends 1,200 to 1,300 volunteers to Senegal (80 percent are teachers), whose salaries are 90 percent paid by France and 10 percent by Senegal, for a total estimated cost of 15 billion CFA francs. In addition, some 600 Frenchmen work here for inter-regional organizations such as ORSTOM (scientific research), ASECNA (aeronautics) and volunteers of progress. Aid to economic development is granted by either the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) in the form of subsidies, or the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), in the form of loans. Subsidies from FAC increased to 3.6 billion CFA francs in 1982. CCCE loans, which concern all big investments, rose to 20 billion the same year. Since 1980, special financial aid has enabled Senegal to absorb its budgetary deficit and settle its arrears: it reached a total of 72 billion CFA francs. In other areas, aid for food has taken the form of grain deliveries, since 1979, including 5,000 metric tons of wheat in 1983, and an equivalent amount is planned for the first quarter of 1984. Military aid is of three types: the training of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in France, participation in equipping the armed forces and making technical assistance available to them. Part of France's assistance is provided through international and regional organizations--in particular, the EEC (French contributions amount to 25.6 percent of this aid), the ADB, the IMF and the IBRD. It is not possible to make an accurate count of multilateral aid, but it is estimated that the total of all types of French aid will total approximately 100 billion CFA francs this year. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Jan 84 p 10] 12413

NEW EEC FISHING AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BRUSSELS--Brussels. It was learned from a source close to the EEC that the European community and Senegal concluded negotiations in Brussels yesterday for the renewal of a fishing agreement that will authorize 27 French tuna boats to fish off the coast of Senegal. The agreement establishes the conditions for fishing off Senegal for the next 2 years and will also allow Greek and Italian boats to cast their nets in

Senegalese waters. It modifies the EEC-Senegal fishing agreement of 1979 which expired last November. Under the terms of the agreement, Senegal will issue fishing permits to the ocean-going fleet of the EEC for 4-month periods, against fees paid by ship owners. However, contrary to the preceding agreement which authorized fishing from 1 April to 30 September only, the fishing boats will now be allowed a choice between the first or second quarter of each year. In exchange for this increased flexibility granted to the Common Market fleet, the tonnage of boats allowed to operate in a single period will be limited. The gross tonnage of boats allowed to fish will thus be limited to 23,300 metric tons. The EEC will also compensate Senegal with 3 billion CFA francs over the 2-year period, compared with 2.5 billion CFA francs under the preceding agreement. The compensation is intended to finance investments in Senegal's agricultural and fishing sectors. In addition, fresh fish must be unloaded in Senegal. It is believed by Senegalese diplomatic sources that the agreement represents a marked improvement for Senegal, while Common Market sources stress the fact that fishing will now be easier for Europeans. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Jan 84 p 17] 12413

CSO: 3419/347

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENT ON SA POLITICAL-MILITARY SITUATION

On Role of Defense Force

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Jan 84 p 14

[Dawie political column: "Defense Force Bought Valuable Time for Southwest Politicians"]

[Text] Once again the South African Defense Force has distinguished itself in Angola. It seems as if this achievement was even greater in a certain sense than those of the past, for this time the South African force was attacked by a larger number. The fact that South Africans were able to repulse the attack so successfully is evidence of their readiness and bravery. South Africa can be very proud, and thankful, of them.

Unfortunately too many people have become too used to the fact that our men act that way. They assume that it ought to be that way, that it could not be any different, that the South African troops necessarily return from the battlefield with flying colors. But that assumption abuses the esteem so highly deserved by their achievements.

How Much Longer?

There is yet another consideration which invites reflection.

Operation Askari was the most recent of a series of invasions in Angola which is becoming too protract. Time and again the defense force has undertaken expeditions against SWAPO bases across the border and time and again it has struck that terrorist force heavily. But sooner or later it became necessary to leave again.

This has inevitably caused many people--and it seems their number is increasing--to wonder: how much longer? How much longer will our sons have to go and clean up in Angola. How long can we keep this up?

Basic Fact

This has led to the unthinkable of the past now becoming possible: South Africa withdrawing from South West Africa. And it is not only those who are hostile toward us who consider that possibility.

In the situation with respect to South West Africa, South Africa now is facing a basic fact of which all thinking people have always been conscious, but which now has become even more significant. That fact is that the situation can no longer be dealt with on the military level alone. Military action is indispensable, but it should lay the foundation for a political solution. As long as that is wanting, even the most brilliant military successes serve no permanent use.

A striking proof of that was furnished by the Israeli invasion in Lebanon. Militarily spoken, Israel could not have fared better; its army did everything it could be expected to do and even more. But it was not enough to assure Israel the realization of its goals. A political solution did not come about, and the invasion in Lebanon brought Israel just as many problems, or perhaps even more, as those which were eliminated.

Those problems included some of a domestic nature, for in contrast to other wars Israel has waged, the one in Lebanon has, moreover, divided the Israeli people and not united them. And today there is increasing pressure in Israel for a complete withdrawal from Lebanon, including in the highest military circles.

Not Enough

Although our soldiers are doing their best, they cannot make an end to the protracted Southwest problem.

Let us consider the reasons for the invasion in Angola. First of all, it was supposed to make it more difficult for SWAPO to embark on excursions of murder and destruction in the Southwest. In the second place, SWAPO's political power was to be weakened. It is obvious that a SWAPO which creates the impression of strong military power--even if that "military" power is used in a shameful manner--that such a SWAPO would fare better at the voting booth.

But weakening SWAPO's political power through military action is not enough to assure SWAPO's not achieving political success if and when at some time in the future matters in the Southwest are settled by the voting booth. A strong political alternative to SWAPO is needed for that in the Southwest.

Political Crown

So far such an alternative has been lacking due to the continuous political dissension in the country. Various attempts have been made to overcome that, which ultimately ended in the Multi Party Conference.

In the two weeks during which the participants deliberated at the end of last year, promising progress was made, which clearly annoyed SWAPO and its followers. That must be continued. Actually, the conference is being resumed today, just a few days after the end of Operation Askari.

The participants of the conference now have the task of placing the political crown on the achievement of the defense force. The defense force has won time for them, valuable time which was paid for dearly.

That time must now be used quickly and effectively. One cannot simply assume that the defense force will continue to buy time. After all, the struggle can not be won in Angola in time; it has to be won in the Southwest, and the first victory must come now, at the Multi Party Conference.

On Relations with Mozambique

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jan 84 p 8

[Dawie political column: "Then 'Easy Solutions' Merely Seem Completely Ridiculous"]

[Text] The political-military situation in which South Africa finds itself is so complicated that if you really think about it, the "easy solutions" offered by some people merely seem completely ridiculous.

There is a true gordian knot of confused considerations. When it starts to look as if the rope can be untied in a certain spot, one discovers that the knot is being tightened somewhere else.

Such a gordian knot can only be untangled through considerable debate and ingenuity. Perhaps it can be untangled only partly, for in such matters only a simpleton can expect a sharply delineated final "solution."

Skeptical Note

There is the question of Mozambique, for example. In the midst of the general feeling of relief about the favorable course, so far, of the discussions between the South African Government and the FRELIMO Government, a skeptical note is heard in certain circles. One is asking whether an understanding with those people would in the end be of benefit to South Africa. We are, after all, dealing with a Marxist government in Mozambique.

That is true. But let's not forget that the strongly anti-communist government of the United States is seizing the opportunity to strive for an understanding with Communist China--in spite of the strong ties between the United States and Taiwan, which could be affected disadvantageously through the building of such an understanding.

And that same government has also started to become more accommodating toward Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa

The question is asked whether the Mozambique Government is not interested merely in using South Africa to get out of the emergency situation in which it has landed and in--as a Mozambique paper put it as a result of the discussions--devoting all its strength to "building prosperity and welfare." One is wondering whether, as soon as there is order in its affairs, Mozambique might not become hostile again toward South Africa.

That certainly is a possibility one has to keep in mind, but if one is not prepared to run risks, calculated risks, one will never achieve anything.

The skeptics' objections could be strengthened through the threat now expressed by the Mozambique resistance movement, namely that it won't let electricity from the Cahora Bassa Dam pass through unless it too is involved in the negotiations. This could seriously hamper attempts to achieve an understanding with the FRELIMO Government.

There are indeed some people who think that South Africa should instead support the resistance movement against the FRELIMO Government in order to get rid of the latter. They take the position: "My enemy's enemy is my friend."

"Enemy's Enemy"

That is what Israel did after the war between Iraq and Iran broke out in 1980-- and South Africa would do well to pay attention to Israel's actions, and especially their results, since our circumstances and those of Israel are very similar in some respects.

The Arab state of Iraq at that time was Israel's most irreconcilable enemy in the Arab world, and in the light of that Israel considered it to be in its interest to provide arms aid, although on a limited scale, to the non-Arab state of Iran, the enemy of its enemy.

Today there is a great possibility that Iran will ultimately win the war, and then it could become an even greater threat to Israel than Iraq was. It is significant that a big offensive which Iran undertook against Iraq some time ago was called "Operation Jerusalem," since Jerusalem is presented as the ultimate goal. Meanwhile Iranians are already active in Lebanon, amongst other countries. The Israelis suspect them of the suicide attacks on American, French and Israeli targets in that country. Thus one never knows.

Political Color

In the case of Mozambique, South Africa's interests require in the first place that that country get a firm government which can govern and develop properly and thus contribute toward the peace and prosperity of all of southern Africa. Its political color need not be the most important consideration. (Just how unimportant the political color of a government sometimes can be is evident from the rather unfriendly attitude which the United Kingdom's conservative government has taken toward South Africa on occasion, even though many people expected something different.)

What is important, very important, is for the governments of our neighboring states not to act hostile toward us and for them not to allow terrorist organizations to install bases on their territory for terrorist actions against South Africa. That is the important test.

On Involvement in Angola, Southwest

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 15 Jan 84 p 15

[Willem de Klerk column: "Questions About the War"]

[Text] Why are we waging war in the bush and swamps of the Southwest and Angola?

This column will ask honest questions in an honest way, as a reflection of discussions among the people. It is essential that the government plans to provide more information--no matter how problematical that may be.

Before asking questions, however, we will first provide a few answers which are circulating.

We are fighting on the border and beyond the border in order to protect /all/ the civilians of the Southwest against violence and ultimate submission to the dictatorship of SWAPO and its Soviet bosses.

We are fighting on the border and beyond the border to save South Africa from Soviet attack. The farther we keep the wolf from our door, the better.

We are fighting on the border and beyond the border to help the West in our joint effort to halt communist infiltration in southern Africa.

One contribution in that context is to uphold Savimbi in Angola.

Vietnam

In other places they are saying that we are fighting to destabilize the subcontinent, or that our fighting is part of the international cold war and diplomatic strategy, or that we are preparing the way for military self-preservation by means of a military government.

What is the cross-my-heart truth?

Our people have to be explained some of that, for over 400 young people have already died and thousands have been maimed. The defense budget is 339 million rands per year. The Southwest is costing South Africa about 240 million rands per year. Within South Africa the development requirements for our own stability will be very high from now on. What are our short- and long-term plans?

The Questions. . . .

--Is the Southwest worth the life/money/effort, in view of the perpetual petty quarreling and outdoing each other?

--Has SWAPO really been weakened after all those years of war (10 years), or does it continue to be the victorious element which will take over in Namibia anyway?

--If the "informed" and the entire world community stake their money on SWAPO's final entry, then why are we fighting?

--Wouldn't it be a better strategy to let Nujoma be overturned? His disillusion will be great, and his attempt to pull the chestnuts out of the fire will burn his fingers so much that perhaps that is precisely what is necessary to bring stability by means of chaos. It will keep the Soviet Union busy. It will also unveil the motives of the Soviet Union, and thus Western support for the counter offensive might possibly increase?

--Why don't we draw a circle of powerful defense around our own borders? Can't we halt the Soviet Union more effectively on our own border?

--Is a solution in sight? Is it not naive to think that the Cubans will pack up and leave? Can the Soviet Union afford this? What would we do with the time we would thus gain with that act of diplomacy?

--Are we the victim of an ongoing game?

--How very ironical that we achieve a military victory but that no one is openly cheering us! Can we afford to be branded the aggressor, especially in the year of the American presidential election which will welcome an opportunity to strike us for the sake of gaining votes?

--Are we sensitive enough to Washington, London, Paris and Bonn? Vietnam? And wasn't Vietnam senseless?

Reaction

Questions. Questions which may and should be asked in a democracy. Questions which show that the exhausting war has already achieved one victory, and that is that the public is beginning to become irritated, even scared.

No. . . for God's sake, I'm not playing into the enemy's hands. Nonsense. I'm trying to say: the right to be more informed is now beginning to play a role.

/If the war is indeed a national, strategic, diplomatic and security must, then the government must inform us--its own support people--in order to strengthen our motivation./

The three answers given at the beginning are answers which give adequate motivation for the brave struggle of South Africa.

Are those answers still valid?

That is a fair question which hopefully will be answered in the coming weeks.

Failure of Southwest Policy

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 18 Jan 84 p 6

["Perspective" column by Gawie: "Southwest: Situation Becoming Untenable"]

[Text] If the most recent event in Angola were to teach the government a clear lesson, it would be that its Southwest policy has completely failed. Not only is a "solution"--the carrying out of Resolution 435--more improbable than ever, but all indications are that the military struggle will only become more intense.

The defense force once again has proven that it is quite capable of carrying out the task it was charged with. Unfortunately any victories which are achieved over SWAPO on the battle front are always undone because the government clearly doesn't have a policy for the long term for the Southwest, and it frequently

has to make ad-hoc policy decisions. In almost all cases the aid of the defense force is called in to do the dirty work.

The HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] has been telling the government for many years that the adoption of Security Council Resolution 435 was an unforgiveable mistake, and both South Africa and the Southwest have had to pay for it dearly. That decision, which makes provision for a one-man, one-vote election in the Southwest, can only have the result of putting a SWAPO government in office in Windhoek, and our enemies know that.

The government nevertheless insists on supporting that decision. When the secretary-general of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, visited South Africa last year, the government even went so far as to state that all obstacles which had been in the way of carrying out Resolution 435 had been removed. Only the refusal of the Angolan Government to send the Cuban troops home prevented Resolution 435 from being applied.

No wonder then that SWAPO is acting with such great self-confidence in the Southwest dispute. Although the leaders of the terrorist organization do indeed realize that they have lost the military struggle and that there is no prospect of a victory through arms, they are clearly convinced that they are in the process of winning the psychological struggle. Therefore proposals for discussions are being made to the government--literally over the bodies of SWAPO terrorists.

This high SWAPO morale is completely understandable. Over a period of many years the government has been forced to give up the initial policy of coupling the Southwest to the Republic until a policy is adopted when a black government is to rule the area. By means of its sporadic invasions over the border, SWAPO makes sure that world attention continues to be focussed on the Southwest and that the pressure on the government is kept up. Even if it lost the military struggle--thus SWAPO is apparently reasoning--the government's sensitivity to pressure will enable it to win the political struggle.

There is only one way for the government to get out of the quicksand it is caught in: it should revoke its support to Resolution 435 and state clearly to the world that it will not stand for a black government in Windhoek. Only in that way will the psychological advantage which SWAPO now enjoys be eliminated.

Of course such a change in policy means that hostilities on the northern border of the Southwest will continue and possibly will increase in intensity. However, no matter how unacceptable this may be to some leftists, national self-respect leaves no other choice to South Africa.

The only alternative is a continuation of the policy of political relinquishment which is now being followed.

The fact that the government is prepared to continue with that is clear from the statement of Minister of External Affairs Pik Botha that he will not oppose direct discussions between SWAPO and the administrator-general of the Southwest. The presence of the administrator-general is nothing but a figleaf, of course: the real negotiation will be between the government and the terrorist organization, which will come down to a further psychological victory for SWAPO.

In spite of the military successes which have been achieved, the government thus is continuing with its foolish Southwest policy. It is increasingly important for the government to try and buy friendship through concessions so as to prevent a black government from taking over in Windhoek.

Apparently it is especially the favor of the Americans which is being sought in this context. The government's action with respect to the Southwest can only be explained logically if its goal is to bring about a sort of alliance with the United States. The result of that is that the government is dependent to a great extent on American action with respect to the Southwest. If the United States maintains its position on Cuban withdrawal, it will prevent the application of Resolution 435 and a black government in the Southwest. If not, the application of Resolution 435 will become practically inevitable.

For all clear-thinking South Africans, the government's handling of the Southwest dispute has reached an untenable point. In the coming year this will have to be brought to the attention of the government more strongly than ever before.

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COMMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY TOPICS

Mozambique Negotiations

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 18 Jan 84 p 14

[Editorial: "Slogans--and Food"]

[Text] In newspapers and other media there are colorful descriptions these days of how the current Maputo looks after the old Lourenco Marques was "closed" for most South Africans 9 years ago.

One point especially stands out. It is the multiple descriptions of FRELIMO's military struggle and of its revolutionary slogans on walls, as well as photographs and pictures of President Samora Machel which are found around practically every corner and turn. On the other hand, there are the long lines of unemployed who can be seen everywhere in the streets.

The message is clear: one cannot live on ideology alone. Food is necessary.

The same phenomena can be observed on farms in East Transvaal, where hungry Mozambicans are very anxious to come and work. Most of them don't even understand what is going on in Mozambique; they just want to work in order to stay alive.

That contradiction between ideology and reality in Mozambique also shows up in that country's relations with the Soviet Union.

Ideologically the FRELIMO Government is tied to Moscow with an umbilical cord. But in practice the Soviet Union cannot provide Mozambique with what it needs the most: food to feed hungry stomachs.

The Soviet economy itself is too unsteady for that. The raw materials of African countries are actually hampering it and, ironically enough, the Soviet Union is often dependent on the United States and the EEC countries for grain imports to be able to survive.

Survival is the strongest instinct of any human being--and of any nation. That is the reason why Mozambique, just like so many other African countries, is starting to look more toward the West, including South Africa.

This is the new realism which many African countries are beginning to fathom. It is hoped that this realism ultimately will also penetrate in Angola and Zimbabwe.

On close examination, it is not easy to engage in politics--or war-- if your stomach is growling with hunger.

On U.S. Role in Mozambique, Angola Relations

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 17 Jan 84 p 8

[Interview with Political Science Professor Deon Geldenhuys by Otto Krause:
"If Maputo Agrees, Other States Could Follow"]

[Text] Just recently important negotiations have started at various levels between the South African and Mozambique governments in Maputo and Pretoria. This affects various economical and political matters.

The big question is what could be achieved by that, and Otto Krause has discussed the developments with Dr Deon Geldenhuys, assistant professor of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University.

[Question] What promises do the Mozambique discussions hold in?

[Geldenhuys] The mere fact that these discussions are being held indicates a diplomatic breakthrough for South Africa in its relations with its neighboring states. But the hard work will start only after the fanfare has subsided.

One may expect a fair degree of progression in the discussions with respect to non-political or technical matters such as electricity, trade, and even tourism.

Problems of security are much more difficult.

Success in non-political areas could, however, have an overflow effect in political and security areas. Those technical areas, in other words, could help build trust between South Africa and Mozambique, and that is important for an understanding in the areas of politics and security.

[Question] What benefits could possibly result for South Africa?

[Geldenhuys] The most important benefit probably lies in the security area. If South Africa and Mozambique can agree not to militarily support, on the one hand the MNR (Mozambique Resistance Movement) and on the other hand the ANC, that could contribute to a considerable relaxation of tensions between the two states.

It would be unrealistic to expect Mozambique to turn its back to the ANC; FRELIMO will certainly continue to publicly promise moral support to the ANC and to house ANC refugees.

But there is possibly a broader political advantage for South Africa in that other neighboring states may possibly be more willing to also openly seek a rapprochement with South Africa and put relations on a semi-formal basis.

Western countries, especially the United States, would certainly welcome such a course of events

[Question] What is the role of the United States in this development?

[Geldenhuys] It is known that the United States has already tried hard in the recent past to improve ties with Maputo. One important goal, of course, is to counter the Soviet- and East Bloc influence in Mozambique.

In order to make Mozambique receptive to this American approach, something has to be obtained from South Africa. The United States is looking for a decrease of tension between Mozambique and South Africa. Perhaps Mozambique has even made it a condition that the United States should get South Africa off its back.

Thus the United States probably played a big role in facilitating the new relations between South Africa and Mozambique.

[Question] Are there also other factors which have led to those discussions?

[Geldenhuys] It is clear that Portugal has also played a role of mediator between Pretoria and Maputo. Portugal is putting a high premium on better relations with former colonies, and it realizes that the "South Africa factor" could be an obstacle on that path.

Maputo itself has good reasons to improve its relations with South Africa. It is because of economic and security reasons that the FRELIMO Government is demonstrating this new pragmatism.

At the economic level Maputo needs South Africa much more than vice versa, and the threat which the MNR contains for the FRELIMO Government certainly is greater at present than the ANC threat is for South Africa.

[Question] Do these discussions indicate a new diplomatic approach on the part of South Africa?

[Geldenhuys] One is tempted to see the discussions as a victory of "doves" over "hawks" among our South African policy makers. Possibly the rough manner in which the hawks treated Mozambique did not have the desired results, and now there is a need for a more reconciliatory approach toward Mozambique.

On the other hand, perhaps the hawks have prepared the path for the doves; in other words, Mozambique was forced to negotiate with South Africa out of fear for further pressure from South Africa.

[Question] May South Africa expect a reward from the Americans, especially in Angola?

[Geldenhuis] The Reagan administration will probably appropriate the rapprochement between South Africa and Mozambique as a success of its policy of constructive involvement with South Africa.

However, there are further interests at stake in southern Africa for the United States.

The biggest trophy for the United States would be a Southwest settlement, and for that it needs South Africa's cooperation.

Of course it is entirely possible that the United States may rightly or wrongly expect a counter prestation from South Africa in return for its mediating role with Maputo.

The counter prestation may concern the Cuban involvement in Angola; there are more and more indications that the Americans want to soften their position with respect to Cuban withdrawal and then will want to persuade South Africa to also change its standpoint with respect to the Cuban presence in Angola.

Soviet, U.S. Roles

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 Jan 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Inform the People Better"]

[Text] Any war situation in any part of the world--be it Southeast Asia, the Middle East, South America or the Southwest/Angola--also must be seen against the background of the world power struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The direct intervention of the Soviets in the Southwest/Angola at both the diplomatic and military level thus is of special importance because it brings the general struggle closer to the borders of South Africa, with the inevitable danger that could entail for the Republic.

There is already a Red line between Angola in the west and Mozambique in the east, with the Marxist Mr Mugabe at the head of the government in our northern neighboring state, Zimbabwe. If the Soviets should be able to captivate the Southwest with the aid of its henchmen forces and SWAPO, South Africa might become its next target area. The domino theory which the Soviets have applied so successfully in Southeast Asia thus would inevitably start to run its course in southern Africa.

And thus the Soviet Union would be able to bring its octopus arms closer to the United States on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The question of whether the United States will help South Africa in its struggle against Soviet expansionism in Angola/the Southwest is of vital importance.

On the positive side there is the Reagan administration policy of constructive involvement toward South Africa. But it is just as true that the United States abandoned us in Angola in 1976--and that the United States did not support us in the most recent security council session of the United Nations. Moreover, an election year is ahead in the United States.

South Africa is heading toward a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union and the Security Council, since it has summarily rejected the identical demands of both that South Africa should withdraw immediately from Angola.

In the light of this dangerous course of events, we want to ask for greater frankness on the part of the government. It simply is not good enough that the people are only now being informed about former discussions with the Soviets, just to mention one example.

It is better to hear the truth, no matter how unpleasant it may be. Especially after 1976.

Nuclear Danger

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 12 Jan 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Nuclear Risk"]

[Text] The danger of a destructive nuclear war is no longer considered as hypothetical as it was up until a few years ago, and fear of it has increased in proportion to the number of nuclear arms. This week the danger was emphasized once again with the news that the nuclear arsenal of the United States consists of a total of 26,000 arms--certainly enough to eliminate the earth several times over.

As if that is not enough, that arsenal will be increased to 29,000 in the next 5 years. Each five obsolete nuclear arms will be replaced by eight new ones.

While the arsenal of the United States can destroy the world several times over, the risk staring humankind in the face is becoming even clearer if one remembers that the Soviet, British, French and Red Chinese nuclear arsenals aren't even included in that.

But how does one escape that danger?

One possibility Western military commentators have been hammering on for years is that of strengthening Western conventional forces.

The general expectation is that a war will initially be fought at the conventional level. The weaker the West is in that respect, the easier it will be defeated and the more tempting it will be to strike back with nuclear arms.

To increase defense expenditures is easier said than done, however, especially during a recession. The only alternative is to negotiate on arms control, but precisely those negotiations have hopelessly run aground in recent months while the United States and the Soviet Union are treating each other with increasing mutual distrust.

No wonder that news like that of 26,000 nuclear arms causes people to shudder.

Evaluation of Years of Military Approach to Namibia Solution

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 12 Jan 84 p 10

[Report: "War Always Costs More Than Peace"]

[Text] The German military philosopher Von Clausewitz said that war was the extension of politics with military means. In this sense South Africa has been involved in a political war at the northern border of the Southwest since the early sixties. Therefore it is not unreasonable for a person to stand still from time to time and determine just how much political advantage that war has brought so far.

War is always more expensive than peace, and so far South Africa has paid a high price for this prolonged struggle. More than 400 soldiers had already perished in the fighting by 1982, and many more have died since in accidents related to South Africa's presence at the border.

There are already many families in South Africa today who have lost a relative at the border. Military experts believe the number of wounded and maimed to be eight times greater.

Honest

It is already costing South Africa just as much money annually to maintain its defense force as what it cost to build Sasol 2. If so much money had been spent on homeland development over a decade, there would certainly be public protest.

It is an expensive war, and therefore one should be very honest if one is asked what advantages the war have brought so far, although obviously in the full realization that the war was not our choice but that it was forced upon us.

When troops were deployed at the border in 1973 it was the intention for them to keep SWAPO under control so that the politicians would have time to solve the complicated problems of the Southwest.

After the Turnhalle deliberation started to get going, there was great hope that the end of the path was in sight. But also that hope was frustrated because fighting broke out among the whites in the Southwest.

When Mr Dirk Mudge subsequently left the National Party of the Southwest in order to get the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] started, that was oil on the fire. Even today that dispute is the basis of the Southwest National Party's fight against Mr Mudge and the DTA.

The political momentum provided by the Turnhalle deliberation soon started to slow down. Simultaneously the idea started to take root that South Africa would be able to wage a border war for an indefinite period; however, then the waging of a bush war became a goal in itself.

Meanwhile the idea of political urgency got lost, and a political solution for the problem of the Southwest is not as yet in sight. It is as if the majority of white Southwesterners believe that the political make-believe country in which they live can continue indefinitely.

More Heavily

One of the main reasons why a political solution cannot be found yet is the protracted dispute between the whites of the Southwest. Much more political energy is spent on this dispute than on searching for a solution.

Unfortunately South Africa also got involved in that dispute because it wanted to prevent something from happening in the Southwest from which the rightists in the Republic could benefit.

This led to the fact that the National Assembly of the Southwest and its Council of Ministers were never able to govern the country properly in a manner which would benefit all the inhabitants of the country. White demands often weighed more heavily for the administrators-general than the political future of the Southwest.

That situation ultimately led to a fierce dispute between the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and Mr Pik Botha on the one hand and Mr Dirk Mudge on the other hand. That was the main cause for the resignation of the Council of Ministers.

Fear

The bush war continued to drag on with its own momentum. In spite of the military losses suffered by SWAPO time and again, its political influence in the Southwest itself did not show any decrease.

Many observers believe still now that SWAPO would win a free general election because the internal parties have never been able to prove that they are not South Africa's puppets.

An important reason is that South Africa never wanted to give them enough leeway to prove themselves, possibly out of fear that something would happen through which the right wing of Dr Treurnicht might profit.

After more than a decade of warfare the Southwest thus is at exactly the same point as when the fighting broke out, with an acceptable solution not coming nearer.

Share

Although the war has not contributed anything toward a political solution in the Southwest, it has increasingly led to "militarization" of South Africa's relations with its neighbors. Seldom in the past have those relations been so tense, and South Africa has already made three retaliatory excursions into neighboring states.

The discussions which will start later this week between South Africa and Mozambique are not taking place because of this process of militarized diplomacy, but in spite of it.

Intense diplomatic activities, in which the United States had an important direct share, have been taking place behind the scenes over a long period of time. The two sides were forced together, so to speak.

Whether this will lead to a lasting peace will depend on whether South Africa and Mozambique will be able to reassure each other on security aspects. South Africa demands that the ANC not be permitted to sabotage it from within Mozambique, and Mozambique demands that the activities of the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] be halted.

Both parties may find that it was much easier to unleash the fight than to end it.

8700

CSO: 3401/42

FINANCE MINISTER EXPECTS TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS FOR 1983

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Daan deKock]

[Text] INDICATIONS are that the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments was temporary transformed into a moderate deficit in the fourth quarter of 1983. For 1983 as a whole, the current account is provisionally estimated to have shown a surplus of about R500-million.

In his address at the Simpson, Frankel, Kruger, investment conference in Johannesburg the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said the moderate deficit on the current account of the balance of payments in the fourth quarter of 1983 resulted from the substantial decrease in the gold price during this quarter and the sharp increase in imports.

Looking at the future Mr Horwood said that a deliberate stimulation of the economy at this stage would be inflationary and counter productive in the longer term.

"It would almost weaken the balance of payments, invite speculation against the rand and tend to produce a vicious circle of currency depreciation and inflation.

"At the same time, it is bound to involve increased foreign borrowing," he said. "If carried too far, this could harm South Africa's good credit rating abroad."

He said the Treasury and the Reserve Bank had made every effort in the past year to fund the deficit before borrowing without undue recourse to bank credit.

For the period as a whole the Reserve Bank and the Treasury were very successful in borrowing money on the local capital market.

There were, however, limits to a financing policy of this kind and this was one of the reasons why it was decided to raise the general sales tax from 6 percent to 7 percent.

He believed that this step had improved the "mix" of fiscal and monetary policy.

Commenting on the so-called inflationary effect of an increase in sales tax, the Minister said: "Paradoxically an increase in sales tax, unlike an increase in income tax, has the statistical effect of bringing about a once-and-for-all rise in the consumer price index.

"For this reason it gives rise to the popular but fallacious notion that the general sales tax has an inflationary impact." However quite the opposite was true. Taking the level of Government spending as given, any increase in direct and indirect taxation which has the effect of reducing the Budgetary deficit before borrowing and the rate of increase in the money supply is fundamentally disinflationary in its effect on the economy," he said.

The outlook for this year would depend to a large extent on the gold price, the weather and South Africa's exports in general.

He expected merchandise exports, excluding gold, to show an increase of about 3 percent in volume terms and 12 percent in value terms this year.

As far as the gold price was concerned, Mr Horwood said it would be irresponsible for the country to base its present policies on the assumption that the average gold price for 1984 would be materially higher than the average level of \$424 an ounce last year or even its present level of \$380.

Other interesting figures for this year forecasted by the Minister are:

--An increase of about 3 percent in domestic spending.

--An increase of about 2 percent in volume terms in imports.

--An economic growth rate in the order of 3 percent.

CSO: 3400/643

GENCOR OFFICIAL FORECASTS COAL RECOVERY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 pp 27, 30

[Text] THE year 1984 should see the start of a recovery in the coal market both domestically and internationally, Mr S P Ellis, chief executive of Gencor's coal division, told the conference.

He said that the decline in coal shares "glamour" on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange over the past two years could be attributed to the over optimistic expectations of the industry's future in 1981.

The high expectations were a result of the unprecedented boom experienced by the industry in the late 1970's.

However, since 1981, coal sales had essentially stagnated, he said.

The prospects of the coal industry were dependent to a large extent on the general South African and world-wide economic situations.

Domestically, sales of coal began to increase towards the end of 1983 and the upward trend was expected to continue into 1984, with sales tonnages forecast to increase some 10 percent as customers increased consumption rates and replenished stockpiles.

"Sales volume growth to 1985 should be somewhat lower, at around three to five percent. In the long term, growth opportunities will be more limited with projected growth to the end of the century averaging around two percent per annum," he said.

As far as the export market was concerned, Mr Ellis predicted a rise in sales to above the present depressed levels, but below the highs of 1981 by 1986/87.

"The anticipated increase in sales tonnages will exceed the growth in the inland market, and South Africa's coal exports will eventually reach record levels as world demand picks up again.

"In the absence of another major world wide depression, the world coal industry can look forward to a number of years of sustained growth, similar to that experienced in the late 1970's," he said.

Turning to the question of coal prices, Mr Ellis warned that a major price increase would probably become essential unless the "low" increases in the controlled price were made more realistic.

"During the last eight years, prices have consistently failed to keep up with inflation. While low energy prices are a strongly favourable factor in the economic growth rate of South Africa, the price level is far short of what is required to justify new capital expenditure to regenerate the industry's supply capacity.

"Continuing low increases in the controlled price will no doubt have short term benefits for the economy, but will lead to a stage where a major upward adjustment will be required as shortages develop, and this will more than negate the short term benefits gained," he said.

He pointed out that prices had almost tripled in the three years to 1976 in response to coal shortages. "I believe a more responsible approach would be ongoing price increases more in line with inflation rather than a repeat of the 1976 situation," he said.

CSO: 3400/643

STATE'S DEBT EXCEEDS REVENUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] THE State's revenue for 1982/1983 had increased by R4,01-billion over the previous year, while its debt for the same period had risen by R4,42-billion, according to the latest Auditor-General's report.

The total debt of the State at March 31, 1983, was R26,21-billion and its revenue R17,82-billion.

The report indicated that, of the R555-million the state had spent on grants to and services in the independent Black homelands, the Transkei had received the largest amount (\$219-million).

Of the R855-million spent in the non-independent national states, KwaZulu had received R439,5-million.

Various Government departments were authorised by the Treasury to give as gifts articles worth more than R4,4-million.

The report stated that the Department of Police had given firearms, motor vehicles and other Government property worth R3,7-million to an arms manufacturer, the South West African police and an independent state.

Unauthorised expenditure amounted to R2,68-million, R2,66-million of which was incurred by the Department of Internal Affairs. The report said the department had explained the excess was due to increased expenditure on immigration and Coloured education.

The department of defence had authorised expenditure of \$13 680, R2 969,26 of which was used to keep a military helicopter on stand by for emergencies at the 1982 Grand Prix. The report said that, although the costs were recoverable, the treasury refused to authorise the expense because it regarded the action as unjustified and detrimental to private initiative and effective competition.

CSO: 3400/643

POLITICAL, UNION MEETINGS BANNED IN VAAL COMPLEX

Johannesburg **THE SOWETAN** in English 7 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] The Oranje-Vaal Administration Board has banned all local political movements and trade unions from holding meetings in church buildings in the Vaal Complex.

This is contained in letters written to all churches in the complex. There has been caused wide-spread anger from church and community leaders.

In a letter to the priest at the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 12 Sebokeng, the board's acting director Mr D F Schutte says that should the church be used for non-church activities, the leasehold will be cancelled in terms of clause 9 and the right of occupation withdrawn.

The letter also says that the priest has been warned by the board to adhere to the Deed of Lease, but has continued to allow the use of the church building, Stand number 4895 Zone 12, for non-church purposes.

The RCC has been the scene of mass political rallies by the Azanian People's Organisation, United Democratic Front, Vaal Civic Association, Cosas, Youth Congress and trade unions in the area.

The Dean of the Anglican Church has also received a similar letter and notices from the administration board, asking for an audience with him concerning the use of the St Cyprian's Church in Sharpeville.

Various other pastors in the area have claimed that they have received letters warning against the use of church buildings for non-church purposes.

The ban on the use of church buildings is seen as an attempt by the local authorities to stifle their activities, especially the trade unions which have been in the forefront in the latest strikes.

Reverend J Moselane of the Black Priests Solidarity Group, said that this move should be condemned with the contempt it deserves.

"The church is the place where people worship God and people should be free to use it regardless of their motives. I find this decision in contrast with

the purpose of the church and God's will. I have ignored the warning," he said.

A spokesman for the RCC said that this move was aimed at organisations which usually hold rallies at the church. These include Azapo, UDF and the civic associations.

CSO: 3400/642

INKATHA OFFICIAL REPLY TO 16 JANUARY EDITORIAL PUBLISHED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Feb 84 p 4

[Text]

SIR — I wish to refer to your editorial Carrot Education. I hope you will give me the space to react to the misrepresentation of the KwaZulu Government, and the president of Inkatha in your editorial of January 16.

I do not know whether these misrepresentations are deliberate as we have seen your newspaper do, sir, for many years now, or written out of ignorance of the facts of the matter.

It is lie a to say that KwaZulu schools have a course on Inkatha. The subject is called Ubuntu-Botho or Good Citizenship. It deals with the history of the black struggle in South Africa and many black political organisations including Inkatha, as one of these.

It is also a deliberate lie to state that teachers in KwaZulu are being forced to belong to Inkatha. There are many teachers and other civil servants who are not members of Inkatha.

This has been corrected in your news-

paper many times even in Mr Sam Mabe's interview with Dr O D Dhlomo who is not only Inkatha secretary-general but also our Minister of Education and Culture.

But, sir, with all due respects, because you seem to believe in your villification campaign in Dr Goebbels, Hitler's propagandist's dictum that if a lie is repeated often enough people soon believe it as truth, you have ignored to many statements on the issue.

If all teachers and civil servants in KwaZulu were Inkatha members why would there have been any need to have the meeting with them and members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to which you refer.

It is not Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government which as you state have not been having their way at the University of Zululand. Each time there has been a rumpus of any sort at this university there are combi-loads of agents-provocateurs from the Transvaal who belong to some other black orga-

nisations opposed to Inkatha who do so.

They talk about academic freedom when they "terrorise" students to belong to their organisations otherwise they destroy their belongings. The indoctrination you refer to is carried out by other groups belonging to other black organisations, with which the Inkatha leadership has never had any problem. Our leader has always offered a hand of friendship and brotherhood.

It is a lie that what was asked, was asked of students to make an oath of allegiance to KwaZulu and Inkatha. The people involved or 99 percent of those involved are our civil servants or those who intend joining the KwaZulu Civil Service after they have completed their studies.

There are thousands of rands that are being pumped into certain trade unions from abroad to spread a denigration campaign against the leadership of KwaZulu and of Inkatha even among our civil servants.

The worst thing that

has now happened as a result of this campaign is loss of lives at the University of Zululand last year. The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly takes a serious view of these divisive plans of our political opponents. We have a right to ensure that we have loyal civil servants in our own civil service.

That is done by governments everywhere. We have information that some of our civil servants are being "got at" through funds from abroad as people have been "got at" in churches, in some trade unions and in the Press.

The last clause on the so-called pledge states that the bursary holders are not expected to defend KwaZulu Government politics.

It is an insult to the Zulu Nation to state that "KwaZulu is a facet of separate development". King Shaka, King Dingane, King Mpande, King Cetshwayo, King Dinuzulu, King Solomon, King Cyprian, like our present King ruled KwaZulu not by the grace of any white man but on the basis of hereditary succession.

Most of them are the greatest freedom fight-

ers this country has ever seen.

To you, sir, clearly a believer in advocacy journalism, you can refer to KwaZulu leadership stand as just sound and fury as you do but the stand which KwaZulu has taken on apartheid, on Ingwavuma and other issues is recognised in Africa and abroad despite all your yearly fulminations against us.

That is why our leader Chief Buthelezi has entree which no other leader in South Africa has in independent states in Africa. President Kaunda in his recent visit to Germany towards the end of last year told the Frankfurter Allgemeine that our leader in Inkatha is not a puppet but that he (Dr Kaunda) regarded him as a freedom fighter in spite of those (like yourself) who denigrate him may say.

You are entitled to believe in your dreams like saying a few years ago thousands literally kissed the ground Chief Buthelezi walked on, and that the number has shrunk hundred fold. That is your wishful thinking in your campaign to vilify him, In-

katha and us in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Inkatha membership has increased each year by tens of thousands ever since your newspaper started singing that song in the seventies.

None of us here accept the homelands system.

Those who are Rip van Winkles may not see it, but the whole world sees it despite all the rotten propaganda that newspapers like The Sowetan have been disseminating for years now. Trying to pretend that Inkatha will disappear as you wish, is similar to what King Canute tried to do in stopping the sea with sand.

No change can take place in South Africa without the involvement of Inkatha on the one hand as a black organisation, and without the Zulu people's participation. Anyone who imagines this can happen needs to go to a mental institution for observation.

CHIEF SH GUMEDE

A member of Inkatha Central Committee and KwaZulu Minister of Works

Private Bag X03

Ulundi

SAPPI PROJECTS MAY BE R120-M OVER BUDGET

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Feb 84 p 14M

[Article by Peter Farley]

[Text]

Sappi's R800 million expansion project at Ngodwana and Enstra could end up about R120 million over budget by the time final plant and equipment is commissioned in March 1985.

Finance director Mr John McManus says that while the cost overrun will probably only be about five percent, or R40 million, this will be in addition to a 10 percent escalation clause which was built into the original R800 million estimate.

But this is not likely to have any real impact on group results during the period. Preliminary figures for 1983 are due out tomorrow, and should show a small rise over the previous year, with the improved Carlton Paper results offsetting user destocking and the drought.

The main reasons behind the cost overrun include the damage to drying machines (which made it necessary to fly in special equipment from Europe to rectify the problem) and unforeseen price increases.

But the setback for several months caused by damage to drying machines for the newsprint production has been more than overcome. The project is now expected to be completed four months ahead of the original July 1985 completion date.

The depressed state of the local paper market and the sluggish recovery in internation-

al demand have, however, affected original profit expectations. At the start of the project, Sappi had budgeted for a return on capital invested of 21 percent, or a total of just under five years before the investment had paid for itself.

Because of depressed economic conditions, says Mr McManus, this figure has now fallen to about 14,5 percent, or seven years. The impact on bottom-line earnings of the complex financing package structured specifically for the purchase of plant and equipment will be interesting.

The leverage leasing scheme used allows substantial tax benefits after plant is commissioned. Sappi also got in before the late-1981 alterations to the taxation laws, so pre-commissioning interest payments can be grossed up and offset against tax as initial and investment allowances.

In some instances this will produce a negative interest charge on the project's financing, and bring the group's overall net interest rate to well below 10 percent.

Of the total R850 million borrowed so far for the project, about R460 million has been raised for plant and equipment through the leverage lease scheme.

A further R150 million has been raised overseas via export credit finance, while the balance has been made up from the issue of preference shares in subsidiaries, a rights issue and internal resources.

Once the project is completed Sappi aims to export some 50 000 tonnes of pulp a year — none is exported at present — out of total pulp production in 1986 of almost one million tonnes.

MARKET CONTACTS

Paper exports are expected to rise from 50 000 tonnes now to 150 000 tonnes, from output of just over one million.

Export markets are improving, says MD Mr Eugene van As, but prices are still weak. But exports are not expected to be a major force in the group's life, and will ideally only account for 8-10 percent of output.

He expressed confidence about the project's long-term success, particularly given the on-site infrastructure available.

Some 20 percent of pulp requirements currently come from the group's own resources, but this is expected to rise to 50 percent as forestry land in the surrounding area is developed.

Mr Van As also dismissed the suggestion that Sappi had not provided adequately for its water needs. He says the nearby river was flowing at a sufficient rate to satisfy ongoing needs prior to the recent rain.

CSO: 3400/642

TRADE BALANCE STATISTICS FOR 1983 REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text] THE import bill bounded up to R1,882bn in December--the highest monthly level of last year.

That compared with R1,441bn in November and R1,429bn in December 1982.

The surge caused an overall balance of trade deficit of R199m for December--the first month the country had been in the red since August 1982.

Exports in December were worth R1,683bn, close to the average monthly total for 1983.

The import upturn at the end indicated a definite new trend but it is too early to measure its extent. Much will depend, literally, on the weather. The drought helped to increase imports and depress exports.

Imports are, in any case, expected to rise in volume and even more in value this year as industry gradually restocks and the economy moves off the bottom of the severe recession.

Provisional figures from Customs and Excise show that the country had an overall favourable trade balance of R4,346bn last year. This arose from exports of R20,575bn and imports of R16,229bn.

In 1982 there was a surplus of R935m from exports of R19,294bn and imports of R18,359bn.

This means that exports last year were up 6,6% by value and imports down by 11,6%.

Customs' export figures include gold sales, bullion and Krugerrands, and all physical imports, oil and military equipment among them.

But the statistics are only preliminary and sometimes the later official data from the Reserve Bank are significantly different.

Also, the full current account of the balance of payments takes in net service payments--dividends, interest charges, shipping, insurance, etc--as well as trade.

Last year the country had a deficit of about R3,5bn on services.

The Customs' estimate of a trade surplus of R4,346bn suggests a current account surplus of about R1bn or less.

However, the Reserve Bank has reported a current surplus of R1,387bn for the first nine months of 1983.

It looks, therefore, as though Customs is actually understating the extent of the positive trade balance last year.

This is how the pattern of exports changed in 1983:

January R1 639m
February R1 660m
March R1 917m
April R1 743m
May R1 702m
June R1 693m
July R1 720m
August R1 721m
September R1 674m
October R1 551m
November R1 871m
December R1 683m

This second table shows what happened to imports, on Customs estimates, last year:

January R1 303m
February R1 060m
March R1 272m
April R1 111m
May R1 218m
June R1 450m
July R1 124m
August R1 539m
September R1 317m
October R1 513m
November R1 441m
December R1 882m

As in 1982, Europe remained South Africa's major trading partner with imports totalling R6,769bn and exports at R5,753bn.

Although the import figures fluctuated from month to month it can be seen that they were clearly higher in the second half of the year. Dr Chris Stals, Senior Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, has estimated that over 1983 as a whole the drought cost South Africa about R1,5bn in foreign exchange.

PLANS FOR BIKO FILM, WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY DISINVESTMENT DECISION HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 84 p 6

[Editorials]

[Text] Biko

First it was the film "Gandhi", with all the hoopah over whether Sir Richard Attenborough, its award-winning director, should attend a Whites-only or any other premier of the film in South Africa.

We thought at the time that Sir Richard should have attended the premieres here, but he succumbed to the pressures not to do so.

Now he has come to South Africa, not to see what this country is all about but, it appears, to investigate the possibility of filming the story of Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader who died in 1977 while in detention.

What happened to Biko has done this country more harm abroad than anything else in the past decade or more. Biko becoming better known in death than during his lifetime and being elevated to the status of a martyr, the most highly publicised "victim" of apartheid and the system of detention without trial.

We will never be allowed to live down the terrible events surrounding his death, even though we can point to brutalities, on a far greater scale, elsewhere; even though as a country we are not as bad as we are painted; even though barriers are falling in this period of constitutional, social, cultural, sports, labour and economic change.

So we are not surprised that a play about the Biko inquest has just had its premier in London, where critics hailed the production by the new United British Artists company as a "triumph for the theatre and a chilling indictment of the South African political and judicial system."

After its London run, "The Biko Inquest" will be filmed in the United States for screening on British television (and no doubt in many other countries).

If Sir Richard Attenborough makes a Biko film, we can expect even worse publicity than we have received in the past six years about the Biko affair.

We can, of course, remind Sir Richard that "Gandhi" has its critics in India and Pakistan as well as in Britain, some British Conservative newspapers accusing him of "perpetuating the myth of British brutality" and "of turning the film into a piece of straight political propaganda for India at the expense of his own country's Imperial past, which is greatly traduced."

Nothing can excuse the manner and circumstances of Biko's death, but we hope Sir Richard, if he makes the film, will be balanced and objective, and will set the tragedy against its wider background, rather than produce what could so easily be a propaganda film, not just against apartheid and detention without trial but against South Africa.

Stupid

How stupid disinvestment is is shown by the decision of Wesleyan University, in Connecticut, to sell its R725 625 of shares in Newmont Mining Corporation, which has partial ownership of four South African companies but produce copper, lead, silver and vanadium.

Stupid because while it has decided to disinvest from this company, because of its failure to "pursue a sufficiently active role in working to remove the walls of discrimination and to provide significant opportunities for its Black workers," the board of Wesleyan University has rejected full disinvestment.

The reason? This would create a significant risk for the institution's endowment, which is currently valued at R203-million.

Limiting its investment portfolio to companies doing no business with South Africa "could reduce the university's long-term investment return," the board announced.

That is the trouble with disinvestment--it hurts those who disinvest, besides being bad in principle.

Besides, it also hurts those it is supposed to help, namely, the Blacks, who would be the first to suffer if firms had to pull out of South Africa or reduce their activities here.

CSO: 3400/642

TOYOTA EXECUTIVE ON TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 84 p 19

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is entering a new industrial revolution in which only those companies which are fit-test in technology will survive according to Toyota SA Manufacturing's executive director Ralph Broadley.

"South African manufacturers must equip themselves with the latest

industrial technology and one of the best ways of doing this is by signing technical agreements and forming close links with the overseas leasers in their fields," Mr Broadley said in Durban on Friday.

"With these technical agreements must come commitments from the overseas companies to train our local personnel.

"We are at the industrial crossroads and we must change many of our traditional attitudes. South Africans must start thinking internationally with even the smaller companies being aware of what is happening overseas. More capital will be needed to fund our acquisition of new technology. "We can no longer, as we have done in the past, go abroad shopping for second-hand production equipment and expect to keep it going in South Africa for several years. Local manufacturers must be prepared to update more frequently, replacing plant where necessary

to keep abreast of technological developments."

Mr Broadley said Toyota which was spending over R1-million a day on supplies, was no longer prepared to deal with local suppliers who were not actively keeping up with new international manufacturing technology.

"The motor industry is leading this industrial revolution in South Africa," he said. "Every new model launched brings with it new technology, including advances in metallurgy and the introduction of new lightweight materials."

"We must keep up to date and, because we at Toyota know from our own experience the benefits to be gained, we are encouraging our suppliers to enter into agreements with overseas companies..

"We are actively doing this for such components as springs, shocks absorbers front struts and cylinder blocks and other automotive castings. ,

CISKEI APPLICATION FOR GENERAL MINNAAR EXTRADITION REJECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 84 p 11

[Article by Stephane Bothma]

[Text] THE Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday rejected an application by the Ciskeian Government for the extradition of their former security adviser, Major-General Talleffer Minnaar.

Gen Minnaar was arrested by the Ciskeian police on July 18 last year but was transferred to Weskoppies Hospital in Pretoria for an observation period of 30 days.

He was arrested by the South African Security Police minutes after his release from the hospital after his wife had brought an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court to have her husband released.

In his judgment yesterday, Mr A C Kloppe, who presided, found that the evidence led by Mr Johan de Jager, who had represented the South African Government in the proceedings did not justify the extradition of the 44-year-old Gen Minnaar.

In the proceedings, the Ciskeian Government alleged that Gen Minnaar should be extradited to stand trial in the Ciskei on 10 charges of the illegal possession of arms, ammunition and explosives.

Mr Kloppe yesterday said Gen Minnaar had been responsible for obtaining explosives and ammunition in his capacity as security adviser to the Ciskei.

"He was responsible for training and establishing the Ciskeian Defence Force and therefore his possession of ammunition and explosives was legitimate," Mr Kloppe said.

The court also found that Gen Minnaar had had licences for most of the firearms he possessed.

Mr Eric Dane, who represented Gen Minnaar submitted to the court that the Ciskeian Government wanted Gen Minnaar's extradition for political reasons and not for the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Regarding this, the magistrate said that it was for the responsible Minister to comment on the political colour of the Ciskeian request for the extradition of Gen Minnaar.

Evidence in the trial of Gen Minnaar had stated that he had initially been arrested after being accused of planning the assassination of Dr Lennox Sebe and not on charges of illegal possession.

According to the Ciskei, Gen Minnaar had illegally been in possession of a Ruger Automatic pistol, a ,44 calibre rifle, a ,22 pistol, a ,22 Colt revolver, a Mauser rifle and AK47 and R1 ammunition.

He allegedly also illegally possessed explosives such as grenades and projectiles.

In an affidavit by Major Dennis Croukamp, who succeeded Gen Minnaar as officer commanding Ciskei's Mapasa special warfare centre, it was stated in the trial that Gen Minnaar had stockpiled an arsenal of weapons to be used if White contract workers of the Ciskei Defence Force were locked up.

This had been denied by Gen Minnaar.

Gen Minnaar was released on bail of \$10 000 last September 22.

CSO: 3400/642

TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL COUNCIL REPORTS DEFICIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 84 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] INFLATION has plunged the eransvaal deep in the red--to the tune of over-expenditure in the present financial year of nearly R81-million--in spite of about R20-million savings in some fields.

In addition, the Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, told the council yesterday when it met for its short annual "mini budget" session he would need R1-million more to keep the province's wheels turning until the new 1984/85 budget becomes operative.

The session, which started yesterday, is expected to last two weeks, with the main matters being the part appropriation ordinance--to keep the province going--and the additional budget ordinance.

Picture Improved

The second measure provides for expected over-expenditure in the present financial year of R101 051 000, a picture slightly improved by savings of R20 302 000, to give an overall demand of R80 749 000.

Only three other ordinances--largely of a domestic nature relating to married women teachers employment terms, one dealing with Indian and Coloured Management committees and another a technical alteration to the Road Traffic Ordinance--are due to come before the council.

However, a good part of the session is expected to be devoted to Progressive Federal Party and Conservative Party opposition attacks on the administration.

Propaganda

The first--a CP motion slamming the Central Government for allegedly using State money to pay for National Party propaganda in the referendum campaign was dismissed yesterday.

In his first reading speech on the additional expenditure ordinance Mr Cruywagen listed a number of provincial votes which were showing big jumps on the original estimated expenditure.

These, he made it clear, were mainly due to inflation and to the new differentiated occupational wages programme of the Central Government for public servants.

Expenses

Among increases are R1,2-million in the provisions for "travelling and accommodation expenses: R5,4-million in repayments of motor licences to local authorities; R9-million in increases in contributions to the pension and provident funds contributions of personnel, as well as the new occupational differentiation programme.

Other increases are nearly R18-million for the occupational differentiation programme in the Hospitals Department; more than R4-million as a result of escalations in pharmaceutical supplies; and R6,2-million necessitated by big rises in heavy roadmaking equipment costs.

CSO: 3400/642

REPATRIATION OF CMGM STRIKERS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] SCORES of sacked migrant labourers have been repatriated to various "homelands" following a strike over wages at CMGM construction company in Soweto yesterday.

The workers, who come from Lesotho, Lebowa and Transkei, started their strike on Monday after management had refused to give them a R2-per-hour wage increase.

Meanwhile about 45 workers, members of the African Allied Workers' Union (AAWU), at Potato King, Johannesburg, yesterday downed tools in protest against the sacking of a colleague.

And about 20 migrants employed at Pretoria Coal Company have been ordered to leave the company premises and hostels after they were retrenched. The General Workers' Union representing them is considering taking legal action.

The workers at CMGM were divided over wage demands--some accepted management's stance that they will get no increase while others insisted on their demands.

When it seemed imminent that there would be a confrontation between the two factions, management called police to the scene, but nobody was arrested, according to the company's manager, Mr R J Schultz.

The workers were given all their benefits, but refused management's offer to transport them to their homes. They said that they will use their own transport home. "After all the company did not fetch us from our homes," the workers said.

The workers told The SOWETAN that they were promised R1,10 an hour pay and were "shocked" when they found that they were in fact paid 85 cents per hour. They also complained of being dismissed without notice.

Mr Schultz said it was unfortunate that some of the labour force did not accept the settlement offer following discussions between management and workers.

The coal company's director, Mr J Dreyer, said that the company was forced to retrench workers because of the country's economic situation. "We could have dismissed them earlier but we delayed the exercise," he added.

Potato King management was not available for comment.

RICHARDS BAY COAL EXPORTS HIT BY FLOOD

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

THE FLOW of export coal to Richards Bay has been halted in the floods caused by cyclone Domoina.

The floods have washed away sections of the railway lines carrying coal from the interior to the export terminal.

Telephone and telex links with Richards Bay are also down.

No coal has reached the terminal since early on Tuesday. Telephone lines are expected to be out of commission at least until tomorrow.

It is the first time in the terminal's eight years of operation that its coal supply has been cut off. The terminal usually receives about 90 000 tons of coal a day by rail.

About 1½m tons of coal is cur-

rently stockpiled at the terminal. Loading has been briefly delayed by the interruption in supply.

At the terminal's usual rate of loading, the stockpile should be sufficient to meet export requirements for two months without replenishment.

The major mining houses have been told the railway lines should be repaired by the end of the week.

"As long as loading can continue at the terminal, we do not expect any serious problems to result from the weather," Mr Michael Dunn, the managing director of the terminal, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Dunn left Richards Bay on Tuesday in the middle of the torrential rain the cyclone dumped over the Eastern Transvaal, Swaziland and Northern Natal.

As the airport was cut off by

floodwater, Mr Dunn had to travel to Durban by helicopter and catch a flight to Johannesburg.

"We had to stop all operations at the terminal for 12 hours on Tuesday during the heaviest part of the downpour. As far as I know everything was able to start up again in the early hours of Wednesday."

Mr Allen Cook, the deputy chairman of Rand Mines' coal division, said inland producers would have cause for concern if loading operations were interrupted again.

"Ships are programmed to arrive at the terminal about every 24 hours. If they have no coal to take on board, we could get involved in demurrage charges.

"But it takes really severe conditions to interrupt loading and I don't think the situation is that bad.

"The break in the rail line will not

be a problem in the short term because of the size of the stockpile at the terminal."

He said the daily failure to move 90 000 tons of coal would cause a backlog of coal at the pitheads. But the mines hoped the railways had the capacity to reduce the accumulated inland coal by running extra loads to the coast when the line was operational again.

No spontaneous combustion problems are expected as coal is stockpiled at pitheads.

The only other time Richards Bay operations were hampered by bad weather was in 1976 when floods washed away roads and two major bridges.

Richards Bay is scheduled to export 33,3-million tons of coal this year as part of Phase 3 of the export programme.

GOVERNMENT'S AGGRESSIVE MILITARY MOVES CRITICIZED

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 28 Jan 84 p 10

[Editorial: "The Threat Is Within"]

[Text]

THE total onslaught theory seems set to enjoy continuing government favour during the coming parliamentary session. The opening speech yesterday by the State President was marked by references to the threat against South Africa and the Soviet military build-up in the region. His address traditionally reflects government policy. And the government attitude is that South Africa is under siege because Marxist forces are intent on destroying a Christian, democratic and Western-orientated country.

If South African taxpayers are to be asked to pay for another sharp increase in defence spending, as seems likely, the State President's speech will help prepare the way. Our own military build-

up, and the cost in both money and lives, is to continue without the government addressing the real problem. That is not the external threat but the internal destabilization caused by government attempts to confine black political rights to the homelands and urban councils.

While black people are excluded from central government, South Africa's principal threat is not Marxist plotting but Nationalist policy. Instability, as Mr Viljoen noted, provides a fertile breeding-ground for Soviet expansionism. This applies to South Africa as much as to its neighbours. If the government is to emphasize militarization instead of regional reconciliation, the session has opened on a disturbing note.

CSO: 3400/642

LITTLE CHANGE NOTED AT PARLIAMENT'S LAST SESSION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Allister Sparks: "SA Is a Bureaucratic Jungle in the Making"]

[Text]

Sitting in the galleries of Parliament for the umpteenth time this week, I must confess to hardly having had a sense of historic occasion.

It was, after all, the start of the last session under the "Westminster system", which is the startlingly inappropriate euphemism South Africans use to describe our oligarchical form of government. What Westminster really symbolises is one-man-one-vote democracy.

More accurately expressed, then, this is the last meeting of the world's last whites-only legislature. When Parliament meets again for its next session, its colour bar will have been breached by the addition of coloured and Indian members. So there ought to have been a sense of occasion, a feeling by everyone there that they were present at an historic watershed.

But there was no such feeling.

"Nothing's changed," murmured a colleague who first sat with me in those galleries 25 years ago when Mr P W Botha was a young deputy minister and Mrs Helen Suzman was in her thirties.

He was right. It is not only the durably sombre stinkwood panelling, the same indestructible green carpeting with the same uniformed messengers padding obsequiously across it, and the same procedural rituals that give this sense of timelessness.

It is also the Members and their speeches. Though nearly a whole

generation has passed on, the newcomers look and sound just like their predecessors, with the same greying and portly smugness and the same arguments delivered in the same tones of burning insincerity.

It is as though someone has been sitting there playing the same old tapes year after year, while the reporters in the Press Gallery strain their ears to catch some slight variation in tone. Reporting politics in South Africa is like monitoring the movement of a glacier.

Of course some things are going to change under the new system, but it is going to be of form rather than of substance. As Dr van Zyl Slabbert put it, we are changing from a system of repressive domination to one of co-optive domination. The difference is subtle and the purpose unchanged.

Those optimists who saw this as a "step in the right direction" are in for a long wait before there is a second step. The Sunday Times, which so confidently predicted that representation for blacks would be at the top of the Government's agenda on November 3, must be wondering when the meeting is going to start.

But let me hazard a few predictions about what is going to happen as we move into the tricameral era.

First, I expect to see a rush of racial legislation this session to get some awkward laws safely on the statute book before the coloureds and Indians arrive.

A review of the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts, perhaps, and of the Group Areas Act. Plus the Cabinet Committee's recommendations on urban blacks which is likely to lead to the formation of some kind of advisory body like the old Coloured Persons Representative Council.

These may embody some minor improvements, but not far-reaching enough for the coloureds and Indians to be able to identify with them. So to save embarrassment all round they will be disposed of before those representatives arrive.

But the most important change, I think, is going to be the sheer cumbersomeness of the new tricameral system. Not only are the debates going to take an eternity as legislation lumbers its way through the three chambers, the inter-parliamentary committees and sometimes the President's Council as well, but there is going to be a tangle of conflicting areas of jurisdiction between "general" affairs,

three sets of "own" affairs, the four independent and six non-independent homelands, plus the urban blacks and their new council, that is going to turn this country into a bureaucratic jungle.

The elaborate Turnhalle constitution in South West Africa, in which various ethnic administrations were supposed to handle their "own" affairs while a National Assembly handled "general" affairs, offers the closest example of what we are about to get.

It proved so unwieldy that Pretoria suspended the constitution a year ago and took over direct rule through the Administrator-General.

Much the same is likely to happen here. As the legislature becomes bogged down with its own cumbersomeness, the new executive President and his military-dominated State Security Council will increasingly take over the direct running of the country.

CSO: 3400/642

BUILDING OF NEW COLOURED, INDIAN CHAMBERS PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] CAPE TOWN.--Final planning for extensions to accommodate the Coloured and Indian Chambers in the Houses of Parliament would begin immediately and building would take between four and five years, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference that professional engineers and architects would be appointed soon and it was hoped the plans for the extensions would be approved by the end of the current session of Parliament.

It would be about six months before tenders could be called for, he added.

The Minister said the five-storey extension to the existing building would be constructed in the same "classic" style as the present building, and would be joined to the southernmost wing of Parliament.

This wing, which was not part of the original building, would be renovated so that it conformed with the style of the overall facade.

The roof of the southern wing would have to be removed during renovations and additions, Mr Kotze said.

It had not been decided exactly what facilities the new wing would contain but it could be taken for granted it would house two debating chambers.

Some facilities, such as the Parliamentary Post Office and Libraries, might not be duplicated, the Minister said. He could give no idea of the cost at this stage.

The Senate Chamber in the existing building would in future be used to house standing committees of all the Chambers of Parliament and would also double as the meeting place of the electoral college to choose the State President and Speaker.

Marks Building, across the road from Parliament, would be renovated to accommodate the Indian House of Delegates. This work should be completed by the end of the year.

Mr Kotze said the additions would complement construction now underway on Stal Plein. This would include three storeys of parking facilities, a helicopter landing strip, a small parade ground and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

No buildings would be demolished to facilitate the new wing of Parliament and only some lawns would have to be removed, he said.

The new wing would have its own ceremonial entrance.

CSO: 3400/642

BLACK SCHOOL UNREST, CLOSURES DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE SOWETAN in English 9 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Tragic Schools Situation"]

[Text] THE tragic situation surrounding black education, and according to some circles education in general, is so serious and yet so delicate that it tends to become difficult to keep an objective view.

The Department of Education and Training seems to be in an embattled situation to the extent that three schools had to be closed in Pretoria this week. The public relations officer of DET, Mr Edgar Posselt said the department decided to close Hofmeyr, Saulsville and Saulsridge High Schools temporarily after pupils continued boycotting classes.

Perhaps the reasons for closing the schools were sound as the situation was developing into something particularly dangerous. And here we believe, it is our duty to reflect on the general state of education for blacks, and the manner in which it is being handled these days.

Those of us who have been through school know that youthful temperament tends to become unnecessarily volatile at times. There have been situations of crisis at schools throughout this year. It is only lately that students have decided to use the boycott of classes as a weapon, something that is counter-productive in the sense that they are the people who write and fail the examinations in the end.

It would seem to us that the blame for this kind of situation is complex and involves, the state of black education, the teachers we have these days, the students, the accountability of parents and a serious laxity of discipline.

To add to the mess, when discipline is applied, it is either too precipitous or simply ineffectual. We believe the closing of schools is a form of precipitous and also weak form of discipline.

We believe the fact that students are sometimes involved with the police and get detained is also wrong. We also believe that for students themselves to go on boycotts whenever there is some kind of problem is equally wrong.

It is important for all of us to keep our heads clear. There is no need to become emotional in a situation that desperately needs to be addressed--and seriously--for it affects each and every person in this country.

The various complex factors that compound the situation should be seen in the light of the perspective held by almost all blacks that their education is bad. It is thus no surprise for children to react in such an irrational manner when they are being bombarded with information that the education they sacrifice so much to get is inferior.

On the other hand those who are supportive of black education are just as adamant that there is nothing wrong with the system, that cannot be changed by blacks themselves. They are agreed that there is a scarcity of qualified black teachers, that there is an overall sense of rebelliousness among students and that parents plus teachers seem to have lost their control over the situation.

CSG: 3400/642

PARLIAMENT DEBATES BLACK COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT BILL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.--The Black Communities Development Bill was part of a trilogy of legislation aimed at creating a new and better dispensation for urban Blacks, the Deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr George Morrison said.

The bill, known as one of the three "Koornhof Bills" is "to provide for the purposeful development of Black communities outside the national states," and consolidates a good deal of existing legislation in this regard.

Among other things, it provides for the reconstitution of administration boards as development boards.

Introducing the Bill's second reading yesterday, Dr Morrison said it was not revolutionary and he hoped the Black communities would see and trust the development boards as their friends, and give them their full cooperation.

Professor Nic Olivier of the Progressive Party said the PFP welcomed the Bill and would support it even though it had certain objections and would propose the necessary amendments where applicable.

The success of the measure would depend largely on the development boards and a welcome aspect was that experts in the various fields involved in development of Black communities would be appointed to them.

Dr Morrison said one of the most important features of the Bill was the repeal of the Blacks (urban areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, in its entirety, and the reinstitution in adapted form of a great number of its provisions.

It was, however, necessary to retain the influx control measures until the mechanism proposed in this regard in the third of the "Koornhof Bills," the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill--which was last week referred to a select committee--was placed on the statute book.

New developments regarding 99-year leasehold would provide, among other things, for an enlargement of the category of people qualifying for this, the automatic renewal of the 99-year lease period upon transfer, and the utilisation of leaseholds in terms of the Sectional Titles Act.

Black Urban Businesses

GOVERNMENT plans to encourage Black industrialisation in townships could reverse the pattern of development in South Africa and counteract decentralisation efforts, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg) said.

Black industrial development would logically take place in the metropolitan areas while Whites would still be encouraged to set up industries in rural areas, he said during the second reading debate on the Black Communities Development Bill.

Industrial development in the homelands would suffer as a result and more workers would be attracted to the already crowded metropolitan areas.

"The Government is already busy providing for an additional four Sowetos by the end of the century," Dr Hartzenberg said.

The proportion of Blacks in the homelands had grown from one third in 1951 to half in 1980 and this number could only be kept static if industrial development in the homelands was encouraged.

Cape Blacks

PEOPLE would have to accept the permanence of urban Blacks in the Cape Peninsula, said the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

Supporting the second reading of the Black Communities Development Bill, he said he felt it was a forerunner of the new style of politics into which the country was moving.

Instead of confrontation politics, there was a desire to do what was in the best interests of South Africa.

By opposing the legislation, the Conservative Party was "looking for a future in the past" despite the reality of Black urbanisation, Mr Raw said.

There were major improvements in the Government's approach to the Bill, one of which clearly established that 99-year leaseholds could be inherited. There were, however, some differences of opinion which the NRP would raise in committee.

Mr Raw said his party welcomed the consultation inherent in the Bill which he described as "a major step in the right direction".

Development of Black Communities

ADMINISTRATION boards were making a positive contribution to the development of Black communities, Mr Rex le Roux (NP Pretoria West) said yesterday.

It had been said the image of the boards left much to be desired but in fact their image was very good, he said during the second reading debate on the Black Communities Development Bill.

Administration boards had, for example, played an important role in the upgrading and electrification of Soweto, a scheme which had cost about R400-million.

In addition, the boards were helping with the implementation of self-build schemes for Black housing and were providing development aid to Black community councils.

The "unpleasant" publicity received by the Department of Co-operation and Development was also Unjustified, Mr Le Roux said.

CSO: 3400/642

FUTURE PROBLEMS FORESEEN FOR BLACK TRANSPORTATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Anthony Duigan]

[Text] Mass transport changes are on the cards--and they are sending chills down the spines of rural bus operators where they could have a deep impact on tens of thousands of black commuters.

Behind them lies the Welgemoed Commission report into bus passenger transport which recommended, among many other things, that the seven bus companies managed by the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) and carrying the lion's share of rural black commuters be sold to private enterprise.

The report, the work of a Government commission chaired by transport economist Dr Piet Welgemoed MP and completed last year, created controversy because it recommended eliminating the black bombi-style taxi to protect the interests of the bus operators.

The fears among the rural bus operators centre on what could happen if the CED is forced to sell its 50 percent share of the homeland bus companies.

CED transport officials are reluctant to talk about these fears--the Government has not yet made public its stand on this recommendation--but the situation behind the scenes is:

--The CED-managed operation, running 3 500 buses which carried more than 330 million passengers last year, is one of the largest bus passenger concerns in the country. It is jointly owned by the CED (with the exception of the Transkei operation) and the development corporations of the different homelands.

--Homeland authorities are angered by the recommendation to sell off half their mass transport operation and in at least one case are understood to have refused to even see the Welgemoed commissioners.

--the main fears centre around the strong possibility that any company which buys a homeland service will be strictly profit-orientated and will ruthlessly cut back on uneconomic services and black training.

--Reading between the lines of the recommendations, it is clear that only the already large bus operations like Putco or United would be in a position to buy the CED stake.

This would place the greatest share of black bus passenger control--always a controversial sector--in few hands which would also be the recipients of enormous transfers of public money in the form of subsidies each year. These subsidies are at more than R150 million a year, almost a quarter of the bus companies' income.

The report placed too much emphasis on technical and economic considerations and too little thought was given to people directly affected, the Legal Resources Centre director, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, said the latest Indicator, a quarterly report on change and its problems, put out by the Natal University Centre for Applied Social Sciences.

"The Welgemoed model, with public transport entrusted to private monopolies protected against competition, with choice between bus and train eliminated and with no public accountability on the part of the monopolies, may prove to be an unruly horse," he said.

"The Government needs to consider the effect the recommendations are likely to have on the people affected by them, and to consider in particular the effect of phasing out subsidisation of bus passenger transport and the prohibition of combi taxis."

This criticism is in line with that expressed by Transport Consultative Committee vice-chairman, Mr Alan Cowell.

The first draft legislation to emanate from the Government as a result of the report--one bill enlarging the National Transport Commission and expanding its functions, another wiping out the kombi-type taxi in black areas--could already thwart what the policy study was trying to achieve.

CSO: 3400/642

TALKS WITH RUSSIANS CALLED 'NATURAL'

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 6 Jan 84 p 10

[Article by Dries van Heerden: 'Of Course South Africa Must Talk to Russia']

[Text] South Africa and Russia could not easily be friends. Still, when issues which concern both countries are at stake, talks between the two governments are not so unlikely.

Many people were amazed when it became known this week that senior Russian officials had held discussions with South African representatives.

Angola was the topic of discussion, and the Russians apparently made it very clear that they will not tolerate it if their friends, the MPLA government, are toppled due to actions by either South Africa or Unita.

Pik Botha's statement makes it clear that South Africa was just as direct in its talks with the Russians: we will not be threatened or intimidated; we shall defend our security interests against no matter who threatens them; at any rate, it is the Russians and their Cuban lackeys who are responsible for tensions in the region.

The big question is whether this discussion with the Russians was an isolated exception or whether such meetings take place on a regular basis? Were there follow-up talks with the Russians after the first discussions?

Botha and his department declined to comment on this. Nevertheless, the impression remains that it is by no means so unusual for 'racist' South Africa to chat with communist Russia.

South Africa's economic position and especially its mineral wealth require even those countries who lash out most viciously against its internal policies to talk with it behind the scenes.

Diamonds are one example. Russia and South Africa together control more than 80% of the world's glittering stones; in order to ensure that good prices are obtained on the world market, it is obvious and natural that there must be contact and consultation.

It was reported that Harry Oppenheimer's former son-in-law, Gordon Waddell, frequently donned his woolen overcoat to go chat about diamonds in Moscow.

And about gold the two countries apparently hold talks in Switzerland--in fact, in a Russian bank in Zurich.

Who would complain about such business discussions... the conservative corn farmers of South Africa have a flourishing trade in tractors and fertilizer with communist Rumania.

Details of these discussions will probably never be made public, and it is likewise unlikely that bearded Russians or Cubans will suddenly start spending the night at the state guest house in Waterkloof.

Discussions do take place in countries with which both South Africa and its interlocutor have diplomatic relations. America, West Germany and Switzerland are very well suited for such meetings.

Incidentally, one of the reasons given for South Africa's continued membership in the UN is exactly that it offers the opportunity for contact with countries to which normal diplomatic channels for discussion are not open.

In Africa it is an open secret that there is lively commerce between South Africa and even its most outspoken enemies. It is not unusual for an African country to threaten South Africa with war on the same day as the boers' corn and meat arrive in its ports.

Last year, South Africa negotiated on various occasions with two of the most clearly Marxist states in Africa, Angola and Mozambique, and a kind of neighborly existence has evolved with Zimbabwe which, while not cordial, at least has succeeded in avoiding direct confrontation thus far.

Discussions with Zambia have taken place frequently both out in the open and behind the scenes; one can also imagine that president Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire is not unknown to South African diplomats either.

In the days of detente, senior officials were frequently observed in the airports of Senegal, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Central African Republic, Kenya, Gabon and Sierra Leone, and, if the rumors are true, in Tanzania, Egypt, Ghana, Sudan and even in president Qadhafi's Libya.

It is a state secret where South Africa's oil comes from, but it remains a fact that not a single one of the world's most important oil producers (Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Nigera) has any formal diplomatic ties to South Africa.

Consequently, it is clear that much more discussion and negotiation takes place behind the scenes than the average South African could ever dream.

In diplomacy it is an old maxim that no country has true friends or allies. It only has its own interests to look after. If they are threatened or need furthering, even your greatest enemy can wind up your conversation partner.

CHURCH CONTROVERSY OVER SYNOD RESOLUTIONS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: 'Great Controversy in the West Cape Church Over Synod Resolutions']

[Text] Congregation meetings will soon be held in the West Cape congregations of the Dutch Reformed [DR] Church in order to calm down members upset by a number of controversial resolutions of the West Cape synod of that church last October.

Many members are seriously disturbed by the synod's leftist-minded pronouncements, and some apparently have refused to continue paying their tithes. Some such meetings have been set for January.

Conservative members are offended by the militant resolutions against some segregation laws which were adopted by the synod. Among these are especially the resolutions that the morals law and the anti-miscegenation law are not founded in scripture. The synod also officially dissociated itself from any attempt, now or in the past, to claim that segregation or separate development is a biblical precept for South Africa. These policies were condemned as sinful when they assume the form of racial discrimination.

The synod also resolved that the refusal to allow non-whites to take part in services "is in conflict with the word of God".

The West Capelanders are also upset by a report from the West Cape church to the General Synod in which the question is raised whether it is 'morally defensible' to deny coloreds equal citizenship rights. This is interpreted as implicit support for the multiracial constitution.

The Mission Church's refusal to meet with the DR Church's general administration [Bree Moderatuur] has occasioned further upheaval in the West Cape church. A resolution of the Mission Church's synod that the DR Church was guilty of 'heresy and idolatry' led to the general administration's request for such a meeting.

The Mission Church has informed the general administration that its

standpoint is 'so clear that there can be no misunderstanding'. Moreover, the Mission Church has requested a 'complete response' from the DR Church, on the basis of which it will consider continuing discussions.

Members of the West Cape church point out that the Mission Church reconfirmed its radical policy with its recent decision to accept the good faith of the 'World Council of Churches' Program to Combat Racism. This is a 'sincere effort in the struggle against racism', the Mission Church declared.

Tensions between the West Cape congregations of the DR Church and the Mission Church were heightened last year when the Mission Church in Montagu refused money from the local DR congregation because the latter refused to dissociate itself from apartheid. Afterwards the general synod commission of the Mission Church requested congregations of that church to consider money from the DR Church theologically "and not merely in terms of financial expediency".

The Mission Church says that it is inconceivable that relations between the DR Church and the Mission Church could remain untouched and unchanged since the Mission Church has raised a matter of doctrine concerning the scriptural defense of apartheid and adopted a draft creed on this matter. It is necessary that the discussions with the DR Church take place on a new basis, which comes down to an exhortation for "repentance and change".

Progress in the direction of 'repentance and change' will automatically lead to closer connection between the two churches with 'unification as its ultimate goal,' the Mission Church says. Regression along the lines of rejection of the Mission Church's creed and growing confrontation will result in the virtual disappearance of the basis for connection.

These leftist-radical stands of the Mission Church cause considerable dislike, especially among the conservative members of the DR Church. Such dislike is especially deep among the West Cape members in light of the West Cape Synod's resolutions.

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CSO: 3401/43

CALL FOR COMMISSION TO STUDY BLACKS OUTSIDE HOMELANDS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 15 Jan 84 p 14

[Commentary by Louis Oosthuysen: "Theoron Commission Needed for Blacks"]

[Text] It is encouraging that more attention is being paid in conversations and in print to the position of blacks, especially the political aspect of the matter. Now that meaningful progress has been made concerning the coloreds and the Indians, it is only logical that such should be the case.

The process taking place proves that the continual accusations from certain quarters that particularly the Afrikaner does not care a hoot for the black man's rights are mere illusions. Many of the accusers are either blind to the truth or they have not the least notion of the thought processes among Afrikaner ranks.

To claim that the usual thought pattern among Afrikaners is to proclaim reform but to reject blacks as South African citizens is patently wrong. True enough, there are no answers yet to those festering problems, and that is disturbing.

In an article in RAPPORT last week, prof Johan Degenaar touches on that matter. He not only argues in favor of a more just society (and in this regard no one can find fault with him), but he also asks all people in this country to work together toward that goal. In other words, he calls for action to make a just society possible.

Such deeds or actions would have to be political, but he gives no indication of what form they should assume.

That should not be held against him, ssince no one has found a formula for such change yet. But it is unfair to try to appear overly just by ascribing motives to people, in this case the Afrikaners, on the basis of generalizations.

People who in the past ascribed generalized motives to the Afrikaners regarding the coloreds and Indians are now looking surprised.

Processes are already in motion to find a way out of the dilemma confronting the country concerning political rights for blacks. The

principal one is the cabinet committee which was instigated last year already.

Nevertheless, the question can be raised whether the search for a solution is comprehensive enough.

In South Africa there are many experts with deep knowledge of specific problems concerning blacks, on matters such as education, urbanization, poverty, economic difficulties, etc. But I doubt that an overall picture has been compiled of everything involved: the people's needs, their wishes, their problems, the degree to which they lag behind, legal and personal limitations, the list goes on and on...

Hasn't the time come for a commission similar to the Erika Theron commission to investigate all of these matters?

With regard to the coloreds, we are now picking the fruits of the Theron commission's hard work. It was only possible to find a solution when the complete picture of that people's problems and types of disadvantagedness had been assembled. That in turn developed the necessary perspective to enable political progress.

And that was by no means easy. We remember all too clearly the aloofness with which the Theron commission's report was received. The white paper which the government published on the matter at that time is an eloquent example. And the process of fermentation in people's thinking took years before the country was ready for the new constitutional order which is being instituted this year.

I am convinced that we will not make progress in the political rights of urban and rural blacks in the so-called white areas until a complete picture of their social and economic position has been compiled.

To do so, I know of no other method than a investigative commission to present such a picture palatably to decision makers. By submitting memorandums and even oral testimony, they can all make their contribution with their knowledge of each facet of the problem worthy of investigation.

Not until the Carnegie report on the matter of white poverty appeared could the catastrophe threatening in the thirties be averted.

Since a commission on blacks will naturally have to have black members, exaggerated expectations and demands from both blacks and whites can be tempered. Nothing speaks louder than hard facts, and the realistic attitude they can lead to should have its effect on opinion and decision makers on both sides of the issues.

Some negative elements will certainly say that such a commission is merely a delay tactic. But such a standpoint cannot be valid, since an overall picture of the situation in every possible regard is necessary for well reasoned decisions on the best political action to found the most just society possible in South Africa.

One can well imagine that the recommendations of such a commission will raise quite a commotion, to put it mildly. That also happened when prof Erika and her team submitted their report. But that kind of negativism could not prevent the leavening from continuing to rise toward the desired results.

It is time to stop talking around in circles in South Africa whenever black rights are brought up. We must break with the habit of reproaching each other for motives and intentions, for that will get us nowhere.

Many positive things have happened since the prime minister spelled out his twelve point plan for the first time at Upington. One of the most important consequences was the change in attitude. The climate in our country is good, but that can change at the drop of a hat if the processes of reform get stuck due to lack of action and progress.

A just society which includes blacks is now South Africa's highest priority.

12571

CSO: 3401/43

GEOLOGICAL TEAM LEAVING FOR ANTARCTICA

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] Pretoria. A team of sixteen geologists is leaving for Antarctica shortly after Christmas this year (28 December) on board the SA Agulhas to do geological research and survey work on the ice-covered continent. This is the largest team of geologists which has ever been sent there under the aegis of the South African Antarctic research program.

The team, which consists of six pairs of geologists and two of surveyors, will spend about six weeks at the recently completed summer field base near Grunehogna in western Queen Maude Land, about 200 km south of the permanent South Africa base SANAE, and will conduct their research from there with helicopter support. They will return again toward the end of next February.

Formerly, between 1960 and 1975, geological researchers had to spend an entire year as members of the SANAE team in Antarctica in order to dare to undertake the long, difficult and often dangerous trip between the SANAE and the rock peaks of the interior.

Despite that problem, small teams of geologists visited and charted most of the nunataks (the tips of mountain peaks sticking out above the ice) in the area between 71 and 74 degrees southern latitude and one and six degrees western longitude.

When the department of transportation equipped its supply and research ship, the SA Agulhas, with two long-range helicopters, which can now reach the rock projections from SANAE within a few hours, the South Africa Antarctic geology program got a great boost.

Now scientists can get there much faster and with far less difficulty and can devote far more fruitful time to research work without spending the winter in Antarctica than used to be possible.

The 1983-84 geologist teams consist of academic staff and research students from the universities of Natal, Pietermaritzburg and Stellenbosch.

The survey teams come from the measurement and cartography division of the measurement directorate of the ministry of community development. They

are under the patronage of the council of science and industry's South African scientific committee for Antarctic research.

Logistic support is provided by the Antarctic department of the department of transportation, which has carried out this necessary function since 1960.

Geological research in Antarctica has now reached the stage that problem oriented work can be undertaken. The geologist teams will narrow their focus to a couple of such problems in the upcoming summer.

The teams from Stellenbosch intend to try to determine whether the ancient sedimentary rock formations in the vicinity of the Ahlmannryggen mountain range are similar to those of similar age in South Africa.

The Natalians have two main goals: they will study the geochemistry of the plutonic and volcanic formations which were ejected from deep in the earth's mantle between 1.8 and one billion years ago in order to compare them with similar formations in South Africa.

A second group will investigate the the thermic and tectonic history of the metamorphic formations in the Penck Trough which correspond to similar formations in Natal and Nakwamaland in order to scientifically confirm the similarities.

All of this work is related to the theory that Antarctica, Africa, Australia, South America and the Indian Peninsula formed a huge continent, Gondwanaland, about two billion years ago.

The geological research in Antarctica will contribute to a better understanding of how the continental fragments originally fit together and what the sequence of events was which led to their breaking up and drifting apart.

The survey teams will gather data from which precise maps of the regions can be compiled. Geologists will be able to use such maps in order to determine the distribution and occurrence of the various rock types in this part of the Antarctic continent.

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CSO: 3401/43

CISKEI DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 10 Jan 84 p 13

[Article: 'Ciskei Agrees with Strategy']

[Text] A comprehensive economic development strategy in which the economy is subjected to as few rules and regulations as possible has been proposed by the Ciskei government.

The report of the commission under the direction of prof Nic Swart, vice-rector of the University of Potchefstroom, to CHO [expansion unknown], was released for publication yesterday. The Ciskei government has indicated that it fully accepts it.

According to the commission, there are a good 500 laws regulating businesses. 'What sense does it make to make rules against the so-called 'unacceptable face of capitalism' if that destroy the system itself?'

A comprehensive law was consequently proposed to exempt all industries with fewer than twenty employees from the stipulations of limiting laws, and the factory law and the general sales tax law are mentioned by name. Furthermore, the commission recommends that home industries with fewer than ten employees be permitted in residential areas with the proviso that they not produce unreasonable noise or trash.

In that regard, everything possible must be done to encourage the sector of informal and small businesses.

'Development of the entrepreneur class is not only a prerequisite for genuine improvement of the Ciskei people themselves; if it fails, they will investigate alternative systems such as socialism. This necessity is further stressed by the fact that developing communities are more aware of economic inequalities and are more involved in the immediate gratification of their needs by a redistribution of wealth.'

Concerning tribal territories, the commission recommends that tribal governments be granted the right to lease or sell their land without prejudicing the rights of tribe members. The tribal governments should be encouraged to follow the example of the Israeli communal farms, known as

moshavim and kibbutzim.

Other recommendations include:

Urban development should not primarily be the responsibility of the government, but of the private sector. Building regulations should be as flexible as possible.

The urban complex of Mdantsane-Zwelitsha-Bisho should be consolidated for industrial development.

Since an average of 3160 houses must be built per year to fill the demand, the government cannot provide everything; consequently, housing must primarily be a concern of the private sector.

All attempts by South Africa to force Ciskei citizens to return to their country should be resisted.

South African administrative councils should allow contract workers who are dismissed before the end of their contract period to seek other work before being repatriated.

12571

CSO: 3401/43

SOUTH AFRICA

POLL OF COLORED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 11 Jan 84 p 6

[Article 'Great Support for ANC and Swapo. Colored Students Prefer Radicals.']

[Text] Capetown -- Colored participation in the new constitution which is linked with obligatory military service is completely unacceptable to most coloreds.

An opinion poll taken at the University of West Capeland [UWC] shows that the majority of colored students has high regard for Swapo and the ANC, while they do not have a very favorable opinion of the South African army.

This poll, taken by Prof Willem van Vuuren of the Department of Political Science and W.L. Louw of the Institute of Social Development, also shows that Hon Allan Hendrickse's Labor Party has less support among these young people.

In an interim report on their findings, Prof Van Vuuren and Mr Louw say that they attempted to determine the overall mood and the sociopolitical outlook of the UWC students.

They also wanted to indicate the most important areas of conflict and consensus and to find out to what extent there is unanimity concerning the colored's attitude toward politics and the [new] constitution.

Their finding show, among other things, that:

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Council of Reformed Churches and patron of the anticonstitutional organization, the United Democratic Front, is the favorite personality among students at that campus.

Close behind him are the political prisoner, Nelson Mandela, Hassan Howa of Sacos, Oliver Tambo of the ANC and Sam Nujoma of Swapo.

The prime minister, P.W. Botha, enjoys 28% support, while Dr A.P. Treurnicht is at the bottom of the popularity ladder with only five

percent.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Harry Oppenheimer received 48.4% and 30% support respectively from the students, and Hon Allan Hendrickse only 18.1%

Radical organizations such as Swapo (65.3%), the ANC (67.7%), independent black trade unions (75.4%) and underground publications (81.7%) enjoy tremendous respect among the students.

The National Party with 12.4% is less popular, while the Labor Party only attracted 19% of the votes.

The Dutch Reformed Mission Church received 55.5% support, while the white Dutch Reformed Church could only draw 17.1%, the Army 22.3% and the police 23.5%

The students have negative feelings about the treatment they receive from various state officials.

For example, of those who had had dealings with the police, 42.6% regarded their experience as usually bad, while 2.6% described it as usually good.

The majority of students would like the capitalist system replaced by socialism and a separate development with a non-racial democracy.

Only a very small percentage of the students was in favor of violence and revolution as a solution to their problems. The majority is in favor of more conventional methods, such as boycotts, peaceful protests, and refusal to perform military service.

Obligatory military service is regarded as the most controversial matter, especially if it were linked to the planned colored participation in the constitution.

12571

GSO: 3401/43

BRIEFS

KOEVOET METHODS--NO SAP investigation of the training, methods or activities of the SWA police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, had been ordered, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday. The unit was constantly inspected by senior police officers and an investigation was therefore not considered necessary, he said in reply to a question by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point). Answering another question from Mr Van der Merwe, Mr le Grange said four members of Koevoet had been convicted of offences since the establishment of the unit. The offences included common assault and pointing a firearm. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 4]

PASS BOOK OFFENCES--MORE than 3 500 people in the Sandton municipality had been charged with offences relating to reference books and influx control laws during 1983, according to figures released by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. In a written reply to a question from Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), Mr Le Grange stated that 1 372 people had been arrested for identity document offences and 2 174 in terms of influx control laws. He added that 175 similar charges had been made in Alexandra. In response to a question by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Greenpoint) Mr Le Grange said 90 people in the West Cape had been charged during 1983 for reference book and influx control offences. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 4]

UDF MAN FIRED--KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.--The Chairman of the United Democratic Front for the Border region and former political prisoner, has been fired by the Ciskei Department of Education with immediate effect. Mr Steve Vukile Tshwete, who served 15 years on Robben Island for his association with the activities of the banned African National Congress, received a letter yesterday from the Director-General of Education, Mr M S Manjezi, terminating his service as a teacher. Mr Tshwete attributed his dismissal to his involvement in the activities of the United Democratic Front in the area.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 9]

BLACK TAXES COLLECTED--TAXES amounting to R245 272 028 were collected from Blacks in terms of the Black Taxation Act during the 1982/1983 financial year, according to figures released by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. In a written reply to a question by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea), Dr Koornhof said 2 822 201 Blacks had paid income tax during the same period. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 4]

BLACK UCT STUDENTS--CAPE TOWN.--The proportion of Black students at the University of Cape Town increased from 5,9 percent in 1974 to 13,8 percent last year--an average increase of one percent a year. The 1983 report of the principal and vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, released this week, also shows that the percentage of women students increased by three percent to 37,9 percent over the same period. However, last year's enrolment of women was lower than the record 1975 figure of 38,1. Of the Black students at UCT during 1983, 257 were Africans (2,1 percent), 304 were Indians (2,5 percent) and 1, 122 (9,2 percent) were Coloured. Whites totalled 10 466, or 86,2 percent, of the student enrolment.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 8]

COLOR RECLASSIFICATIONS--NEARLY 700 people were reclassified from one race group to another in the year to June 30, 1983, according to figures released by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W deKlerk. Mr DeKlerk said in a written answer to a question by Dr F A H vanStaden (CP, Koedoespoort) that 462 of the 690 reclassifications had been from Cape Coloured to White and 71 from Black to Cape Coloured. Eleven whites had been reclassified to other race groups. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84]

CIVIL DEFENCE EXERCISE PLANNED--THE most extensive civil defence exercise ever to be held in the country is being planned for March in the Lowveld area between Tzaneen and Phalaborwa. During the exercise, which is to depict emergency situations during and after a cyclone, an evaluation is to be made of the readiness of the public in the area, including Duiwelskloof, Tzaneen, Letaba, Letsitele, Gravelotte and Phalaborwa. The exercise will take the form of a disaster situation similar to the one in Swaziland and Northern Natal last week. All security forces in the area will join the Civil Defence Corps in the exercise.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 13]

NORTHERN NATAL COMMANDO--NORTHERN Natal Commando, the first commando to incorporate members of the national and controlled reserves in terms of the new Defence Act, will conduct counter-insurgency and civil defence exercises in the Vryheid magisterial district from February 23 to 25. A Defence Force statement yesterday said that the main object of the exercise was to test and evaluate the effectiveness of the command structure, with special emphasis on area defence concepts. "The controlling staff will also be looking at the employment of available manpower within the commando," the statement said. It said commando members would continue their normal civilian occupations, but would be tested on reaction times and combat readiness by means of staged "terrorist" incidents. Co-operation with the police and the local civil defence organisation would be incorporated in the exercise which would conclude with a mock bomb incident in Vryheid on February 25.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 13]

SADF WHITE PAPER--THE South African Defence Force is to submit a White Paper on defence and armaments production to Parliament during April, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malah. He said in answer to a question by Major Reuben Sive (PFP, Bezuidenhout) that the report would probably be tabled in the week beginning on April 9. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 4]

CONSUMER SPENDING DROP--ALTHOUGH consumer spending was expected to increase slightly in the second half of the year- 1984 would probably end with a real decline of 0,5 percent in total consumer spending. Mr Meyer Khan, managing director of South African Breweries, said yesterday. Speaking at the investment conference in Johannesburg, Mr Kahn said he believed that a significant force behind South Africa's next export-induced economic recovery would be the speed and strength of the ensuing resurgence in consumer demand. "The consumer sector in the economy is of cardinal importance, responsible as it is for over 50 percent of total domestic spending," he said. However, a number of factors would continue to limit consumer spending during 1984. Among these, Mr Kahn listed a slow rise in wages combined with a further increase in unemployment and the latest rise in GST with its expected inflationary effect. In addition, higher interest rates had dampened consumer demand with a fall-off in demand for items normally bought on credit. To date, the downturn had been most severely felt in the sales of durable goods with the exception of furniture and household appliances, probably because of the bouyant property market. Mr Kahn predicted that sales of durable goods were likely to decline by a further three percent this year. By contrast, he said, sales of food shou'd remain fairly steady although there could be some marked changes in food purchasing patters like a shift away from luxury goods such as imported delicacies. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 27]

MAIZE CROP DAMAGED--FICKSBURG.--The maize crop in the Ficksburg area was expected to be about 40 000 tons. The General Manager of the Ficksburg Co-op, Mr Manie Fourie, said about 25 percent of the crop had been damaged by the drought, and scorching heat. Other farmers in the area felt the damage could exceed 25 percent. Mr Fourie said he estimated the sunflower crop this year to be about 1000 tons. The Chairman of the Free State Fruit Growers Association, Mr Boet van Niekerk, said he had made representations to Cape Town on behalf of the eastern Free State fruit farmers who had suffered hail damage. He said farmers had been given permission to send hail-marked fruit to the markets until the end of the month. Farmers found, however, that the intense heat resulted in the fruit arriving rotten at the markets, where it had to be destroyed.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 84 p 12]

MOZAMBIQUE FLOOD DEATHS CLAIM DENIED--A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Water Affairs in Pretoria yesterday denied a charge carried by the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, that Mozambicans were swept to their deaths by a wall of water when the sluice gates of a South African dam were opened. The agency claimed that a village near Salamanga was "wiped out" in a matter of minutes by water released from the Pongolapoort Dam. The director of hydrology at the Department of Environment Affairs, Mr A Rabie, said the incident was more likely to have been caused by flooded rivers in the area. AIM said rescue workers found large numbers of bodies as flood waters began to subside. Mr Rabie said he had sent a message to Maputo warning them that the sluice gates of the Pongolapoort Dam would be opened.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 84 p 9]

SOYCO WARNS DET--THE Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco) has warned that unless the Department of Education and Training meets student demands there would be problems at Soweto schools. In a statement released yesterday, the organization

said the age restriction introduced by Det had created animosity and was seen as another method of frustrating black students. The other methods already used, the statement said, were in the high failure rate and the expulsion of students who failed. "We consider the high failure rate as an attempt to frustrate the youth and thus eventually create a reserve army of labour," said the statement. The organisation also called on the founder of the Society of Young Africa (Soya), Mr Meshack Mabogoane, to dissolve his organisation because it did not work in the interests of the local youth. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Feb 84 p 6]

ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP DOCUMENTARY--TV2 and TV3 have in the past shamelessly got away with murder for showing trite documentaries. But the documentary on Alexandra Township was a welcome relief from the stultifying cliches. The documentary was well-researched, cameras slick and voice-overs spot on! Alexandra Township is a place of sharp contrasts, controversial with its razzle-dazzle and hustle-bustle. The documentary screened on TV2 gave us a clear insight into a township surrounded by white suburbs. Cameras and the commentary moved from street barbers to vendors, from beautiful women emerging out of mud houses and shanties to alcoholics retired on street pavements. The two sides of Alexandra were shown--the "old" with its battered houses and the "new" with middle class houses, a recent venture to up-grade the area. The pattern as we know it would have been to show only the brighter side of things. That Alex is alive and kicking could be felt during the screening of the documentary with musicians, choirs, youth clubs and sports highlighted. My only gripe about the programme is that nothing much was mentioned about the legendary gangsters--the gangs who changed the face of Alexandra. Ntemi Piliso, a musician said this in passing but that was just not enough because Msomis and Spoilers are part of "Township's" history. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Feb 84 p 7]

CCAWUSA MEMBERS WARNED--THE leader of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) has warned the over 10 000 countrywide members against dissidents who call "secret meetings" in an attempt to split the union. Ccawusa's president, Mr Isaac Padi, also revealed that there were sources which were trying to make the union multi-racial--a move that recently caused a split in the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa). He was responding to a "secret meeting" called in Soweto by two former shop stewards who apparently urged delegates/members to split from Ccawusa and form their own union. Mr Padi told The SOWETAN yesterday that the two shop stewards were expelled from the union following misunderstandings with the executives. "These men were called to attend several meetings with the region, but apparently for reasons best known to themselves they stayed away," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Feb 84 p 5]

BCP MEN IN REVOLT--SOME members of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), have become disillusioned with his leadership, and have described it as restraining. Sources in Soweto close to the LLA this week said many followers of the president of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) have become disenchanted with his performance. Allegations within LLA ranks are that Mr Mokhehle has lost in the fight to topple Lesotho's Prime Minister, Mr Leabua

Jonathan. Trained LLA fighters have also bitterly complained about his restraint in the fight against Mr Jonathan. Meanwhile, Mr Mokhehle's whereabouts remain a mystery, which is yet another irritation for the LLA membership. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Feb 84 p 5]

VAAL AREA RENT SHOCK--HUNDREDS OF homeowners in the Vaal Complex are in for a shock--the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board has announced an increase in their house rentals from March 1. According to letters sent to residents and signed by the board's chief director, Mr D Z Ganz, the increases range between 1,5 percent and 5 percent and are caused by an increase in the "applicable interest rate". The letters say that as a result of rates increasing the board has found it necessary to increase the monthly instalment in order to redeem the loan amount within the original loan period. "It is recommended that you advise your employer accordingly if he deducts the payments from your salary on a monthly basis, so that the necessary adjustment to your payment can be made," the letters say. The announcement has already triggered-off anger and resentment from residents who maintain that they were not properly informed by their newly inaugurated town council. The council had assured them during the recent election campaign that rents will not go up without consultation with the residents of the fast-growing complex. Fear is also mounting that thousands of other residents who have not bought their houses under the 20 or 99-year leasehold will soon be affected by the rent increases. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Feb 84 p 2]

ANTWERP DELEGATION--A DELEGATION of the port of Antwerp in Belgium will visit South Africa later this month to spread information about the various ways Antwerp could be useful to stimulate transport and commercial relations between the European Common Market and South Africa. Included in the delegation will be representatives of the Port Authorities, the Port of Antwerp Promotion Association, the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Antwerp Freight Forwarders' Association and of the private sector. Antwerp is located in the heart of the European Community within short distance of the highly industrialised regions of Western Europe such as the German Rhine-Main Zone, the Ruhr and the industrial centres of northern France. Its annual seaborne traffic amounts to 80-million tons and is ninth on the list of the world's top 20 container ports. On average 40 percent of the total seaborne cargo is on its way from or to third countries, making Antwerp an important international transit centre. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Feb 84 p 23]

ST LUCIA RESERVE--CAPE TOWN.--It had been decided to extend the seaward boundary of the St Lucia marine reserve from three kilometres to five (three sea miles), the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday. There had been a considerable increase in marine exploitation in these areas, by ski boaters, skin divers, line fishermen and other anglers, he said in a statement in Cape Town. Fears had been expressed that reef-fish in particular were under abnormal pressure. The extension would bring all the main coral reefs within the boundaries of the reserve.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Feb 84 p 2]

COTTON CROP INCREASE--COTTON production is expected to increase by about 54% this season compared with last year, the manager of the Cotton Board, Mr Johan Gillen, said in Pretoria yesterday. The increase, to 201 000 bales, each weighing 200kg. was attributable to favourable climatic conditions. Last summer's production of 132 745 bales was the lowest for many years and down from 188 869 in 1982. Usual production of cotton ranged around 250 000 bales while annual consumption of lint was 300 000 bales. "Cotton production went through the doldrums in recent years due to the low prices offered to local producers, based on the world price which, in turn, was calculated on the production costs of the poorest producing countries. "The price offered to farmer increased by only 1,7% a year from 1977 to 1982 and, against the rapid cost increases for fuel, implements and labour, it was becoming totally unprofitable." Apart from the high import bill the livelihoods of about 182 000 people were also threatened. "In September the Cotton Board was able to announce a higher price for the forthcoming season which, depending on production and its effects on the unit costs of ginning the crop, could run as high as 16% above the price for the previous season. "The latest crop estimates represent a considerable improvement in production of raw cotton with the total crop equal to more than two-thirds of local consumption. This will result in a considerable saving in foreign exchange," he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Feb 84 p 1]

UNIONS BARRED IN VAAL--THREE black trade unions have claimed that they have been barred from using church buildings and a community hall to hold meetings in the Vaal complex. The unions, the Engineering and Allied Workers' Union, the Steel and Engineering Workers' Union and the South African Chemical Workers' Union, see the move as a government/-employer onslaught on unions in the area. The ban on the union is a sequel to a directive from the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board. The board earlier circulated letters to priests informing them that if they continued to allow non-church activities in their churches, then their leasehold will be withdrawn. This ban, which affected organisations such as Azapo, UDF, Vaal Civic Association, students movements and other organisations, has caused anger. In a joint statement yesterday the unions said that they were "disappointed with the action by the administration board" and demand an explanation from the town council. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SOWETAN in English 9 Feb 84 p 2]

NUCLEAR POWER BENEFITS--South Africa's hard coal reserves are not unlimited, and nuclear energy is the best replacement, Dr D. van As, manager of the department of nuclear physics of the nuclear development corporation, stated. He spoke at a symposium on nuclear energy at the eleventh convention of the Philosophical Society of Southern Africa. He said that in ten years, the total production of hard coal in South Africa at present levels will be needed for supplying energy if no replacement for that kind of energy supply is found. Solar and hydroelectric energy cannot be primary sources of energy because there is not enough water and because industry cannot be made dependent on solar energy. The use of nuclear energy will save the country a hundred million tons of coal per

year -- enough to operate Sasol [South African Coal, Gas and Oil Corporation] for ten years. Dr H.F. Rohm, fiscal officer of Evkom and a team member of the Koeberg Project, said that nuclear energy offers the only economically acceptable replacement for energy from coal and oil. It also entails the least danger to people and environment, he said. [Text] [Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 18 Jan 84 p 11] 12571

AIRPORT SECURITY SEMINAR--Air safety is the topic of a training course which will be held in Pretoria from 20-22 February. It is being offered by the National Occupational Safety Association [NOSA] and the recently founded Southern African Air Safety Council [SAASC]. Lectures will be given by Americans and members of the South African Air Force, according to Bunny Matthysen, general manager of NOSA. Special attention will be paid to ineffective training, lack of attention, poor maintenance of airplanes and poor runways. Cor Beek, vice-president of the SAASC and executive director of the commercial air traffic association, believes that those factors play a major role in the large percentage of human errors which are made. The course will be followed in May by a meeting on air safety at the Noshoon-'84 [expansion unknown] conference in Bophuthatswana. Further details can be obtained by telephone from Henri Heyns (012) 21-7736. [Text] [Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 9 Jan 84 p 10] 12571

CSO: 3401/43

SOKOINE ASKS PARASTATAL EXECUTIVES TO OPERATE WITHIN BUDGETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, has called on chief executives of parastatal organisations to strictly observe and operate within their budgetary limits permitted by their boards of directors in order to increase accountability and eliminate misuse of public funds.

Ndugu Sokoine said this in Arusha yesterday in a speech read on his behalf by a Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Ndugu Paul Kimiti, at the opening of the fourth symposium for about 400 heads of parastatal organizations.

The Prime Minister stressed that despite the freedom the managements had in performing their duties, they were still directly answerable to their boards of directors, SHIHATA reported.

He said disregard of budgetary directives by boards had been "the source of mismanagement of public funds".

However, Ndugu Sokoine explained that abiding by the budgetary limits did not restrict the heads of these organisations from performing their duties because the Government had given them ample room of action in their day to day work.

"It is misguided thinking and baseless worry for parastatal executives to stop performing their duties believing that they were not free to make important decisions", Ndugu Sokoine said.

He said it was wrong for chief executives to hesitate taking decisive actions in their parastatals which were directed at increasing productivity and reducing expenditures while maintaining discipline at work.

Speaking on collective leadership in public institutions, Ndugu Sokoine directed that from now on boards of directors should see themselves as being responsible for the good and bad performances of their organisations.

"Boards of directors cannot get away from blames if the performances of their parastatals fail or do not progress well enough", the Prime Minister stressed.

CSO: 3400/627a

SCC TO ASSIST WASHIRIKA IN STRENGTHENING RURAL SOCIETIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] THE Swedish Co-operative Centre (SCC) has pledged to assist the Union of Cooperative Societies (WASHIRIKA) in strengthening rural primary societies. *Uhata* has reported.

Speaking at the end of one-day consultations between SCC and WASHIRIKA, the secretary general of the latter Ndugu David Holela, said the Swedish centre had agreed to assist in agriculture production, marketing and storage and distribution of foodstuffs and agricultural inputs.

He said SCC would send an expert to compile a detailed report on the earmarked sectors which would need an immediate assistance from the SCC.

He explained that the Swedish expert, Anne Hurlberg, was scheduled to arrive in the country next month to start compiling the report. She is one of the founder members of the Moshi

Cooperative College and former Director of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA).

The SCC Board Chairman, Ndugu Lars Marcus, described the consultations as "fruitful," pledging that SCC would respond to WASHIRIKA's request for support to assist the rural populace.

Ndugu Marcus was expected to leave yesterday for Sweden while the other SCC board members are proceeding to Zambia.

Meanwhile Sweden has proposed to Tanzania a system whereby the co-operative societies in the country could have close co-ordination to enable them become self-reliant.

Addressing cooperative experts from Tanzania, Sweden and the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) who met at the Embassy Hotel in Dar es Salaam over

the weekend, Dr. S.K. Saxen of the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC), said movement to movement (MTM) aid had important consequences for the cooperative societies.

Dr. Saxen said if cooperative organisations like WASHIRIKA were to be approached directly, this would make the process expeditious, more flexible and responsive to the people who need aid the most.

"Cooperatives ought to be the repositories of self-reliance. Self-reliance cannot be strengthened if assistance to the movement were to bring the cooperative movement into a dependent position vis-a-vis the government.

"Experience seems to show that once the cooperative movement is made dependent on the government, it is not altogether easy to chance that pattern of relationship," he stressed.

NEC PROBES MOTIVES OF 'DANGEROUS' ZANZIBAR DEVELOPMENTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Party National Executive Committee (NEC) special session which opened here on Tuesday has been probing into the genesis and motives of the developments, apparently based in Zanzibar, which, the supreme CCM organ says, are detrimental to the Union and the concept of Party supremacy.

The Department of Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilisation of the NEC Secretariat said in a statement here yesterday that the session has examined in detail the view, by some individuals, which confused the people in Zanzibar to believe that the NEC amendment proposals on the Union and Zanzibar Government constitutions were aimed at subordinating the Isles to the Mainland.

"The NEC session has been analysing the origin of those misleading views and their authors," the statement said.

It said the session also examined the origin and motive of widespread yearning in Zanzibar for three governments (one for the Isles and the Mainland plus a Union government) instead of the present two. The statement said this was out of context of the NEC proposals.

Rumours about plans by Zanzibar to pull out of the Union were being reviewed in details, the statement said, adding that this was "a very dangerous development."

The statement said NEC was also investigating why the procedure of collecting people's views on the constitutional amendment proposals was not followed. Under the procedure, the views were supposed to be channelled through designated Party organs, it said.

The statement further said the constitutional amendment proposals were essentially about the constitutions of the Union and Zanzibar governments and not an opportunity to question the state of the Union.

Views questioning the Union were completely contrary to the spirit of the debate, the statement stressed. "NEC wants to know why the people, especially in Zanzibar, were misguided in this respect," it said.

It reiterated that both the Party and Government constitutions upheld the concept of Party supremacy in national guidance, adding that views questioning Party supremacy aired during the debate on the NEC proposals were misplaced.

"The NEC session is examining the situation to establish how this came about", the statement said. The session, which is expected to end tomorrow, continues today under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Nyerere.

CHINESE EXPERTS TO SURVEY ACCIDENT-CAUSING SECTION ON CENTRAL LINE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text] The 22-kilometre rail stretch between Pugu and Mpiji, characterised by steep gradients and sharp corners, has been identified as one of the major causes of train accidents on the Central Line.

The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) Board Chairman, Ndugu Henry Limihagati, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that re-routing of the stretch could result into TRC improving its performance and making profits "because the stretch is one of the major factors behind numerous train accidents and losses".

Ndugu Limihagati, who is also the Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport, was talking to a team of Chinese railway experts who are in the country to survey the section for possible solutions. He said rerouting or building a tunnel between the stations, depending on what the experts would advise, was anxiously awaited by his Ministry and the TRC.

He said the stretch of the 1914 German-built railway with 53 sharp corners and almost two per cent of gradients, could no longer cope with increased traffic and heavy goods carried on the Central Line. It was a reflection of the low technology at the time of its building, and its improvement would be appreciated, he told the Chinese experts.

The Government had approached the Chinese Government for assistance to survey the section because of experience gained by Chinese experts who built the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Line (TAZARA) which had similar difficult areas, he said.

It was the hope of the Government that the Chinese experts would be able to prescribe solutions, Ndugu Limihagati added.

The Government had no funds at present for implementing whatever solution would be suggested by the experts, he said, adding that it was not yet known where the funds would be obtained from.

Ndugu Limihagati noted with appreciation the solidarity existing between Tanzania and China. He assured the experts of maximum co-operation from both the Ministry and the TRC.

The leader of the Chinese five-man team, Ndugu Fen Zhanchun, said they were determined to do the job within the scheduled period. He requested the TRC management to provide them more information about the section so that they could compile details before going to the actual site.

Speaking at the same occasion, an economic representative of the Chinese Government to Tanzania, Ndugu Chung Chien Hua, praised the Tanzanian Government for assigning the job to Chinese experts, saying this showed the good relations existing between the two countries.

The experts arrived in the country last weekend following bilateral talks between the two governments last year.

CSO: 3400/627a

NYERERE ASKS MILITIA TO ENGAGE IN MODERN FARMING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] President Nyerere yesterday called on members of the people's militia in villages to be in the forefront in implementing modern farming and set a good example to other villagers in a move to boost agricultural production.

Mwalimu made the call when he addressed a pass-out parade of 72 members of the militia from Nondwa, Chali, Chikola and Chipanga wards in Chipanga Division in Dodoma Rural District.

He said the militia would be doing a great service to the villagers if it showed them modern farming methods that would help in revolutionising agriculture.

He advised villages with the militia to join hands and establish ujamaa farms so that villagers in such areas could emulate both the spirit and modern farming techniques from the force.

Mwalimu said since most members of the militia were energetic young men, they should use their strength in enhancing modern agricultural techniques.

He said the main task of the militia was to protect the country's economic gains.

"The militia is not there to protect poverty. Its duty is to protect our independence and economic gains which we have so far attained", he said.

CSO: 3400/627a

WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS IN NJOMBE, IRINGA DISTRICTS DESCRIBED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Nine more villages have been included in the multi-million shillings water project in Wanging'ombe Division of Njombe District bringing to 62 the number of villages to be provided with piped-water.

The villages, with a population of 4,000, are Mdandu, Isupilo, Usuka, Palangawano, Udonja, Wangutwa, Ikingula, Igomba and Ikwete, SHIHATA reported.

Their inclusion falls under phase two of the project which has been financed by the United Nation's Children Fund (UNICEF). [as published]

The first phase was completed at the end of 1982 at the cost of 45 million/- and involved the construction of intake from Mbukwa River, the treatment plant, water tanks, the laying of main pipes and the provision one domestic point at each of the 53 original villages.

The distribution of water is now being improved by providing between eight and ten taps in each village.

Meanwhile, the Regional Water Engineer, Ndugu Andrew Mushi has said 9,500 people in Tanangozi, Wenda and Ubwachama villages in the Kalenga Division of Iringa District now get piped water after the completion of phase one of the Tanangozi-Kalenga water project.

The construction of six water tanks with a total capacity of 60,000 gallons and the laying of 68 kilometres of piping is in progress to serve six more villages in the division.

Ndugu Mushi also said that construction of Bulongwa water supply system through gravity has resumed following the arrival of pipes from abroad. When completed the project will serve 17,500 people in 15 villages.

He also said that priority would be given to gravity systems instead of pumping to save foreign currency required to import fuel for water pumps.

Already four district towns of Ludewa, Makete, Njombe and Mafinga get their water through gravity.

CSO: 3400/627a

BULGARIAN RAW MATERIALS AGREEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

MACHINO-EXPORT of Bulgaria will supply raw materials to the Kilimanjaro Machine Tools Manufacturing Company Limited (KMTM) worth about 23 million/-. according to an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam between the company and the National Development Corporation (NDC) on Tuesday.

The Bulgarian company will also provide auxiliary materials worth 950,000/- and machinery and equipment for training worth 1,487,500/-.

A statement issued by the NDC in the city yesterday, said downpayment for the purchase of raw materials, auxiliary materials, assembling of water pumps and freight would be effected under a barter protocol for 1984 signed between Tanzania and Bulgaria.

The statement said the total costs covered by the agreement was about 26.2 million/-.

Trial runs at the plant began last year and some of the manufactured tools were displayed at the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair last July. They included universal lathe, bend saw and drilling machines.

NDC Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu A. Kilewo said at the pavilion that he had been greatly impressed by the public reaction and that it showed that the demand for the tools would surpass the supply.

The 175 million/- plant, on the outskirts of Moshi town, is built to produce 485 machine tools a year for metal and wood work industries in a single shift when fully operational.

CSO: 3400/627a

BAKITA UNABLE TO GIVE GRANTS TO SWAHILI LANGUAGE PROMOTION BODIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

KISWAHILI promoting associations cannot bank on the National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA) for money to run their affairs because the council has no funds for the purpose, BAKITA Executive Secretary, Ndugu S.J. Maina, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said the council neither had enough funds for all the activities it wanted to undertake nor the ability to help the associations.

He said the associations should think of being self reliant as much as possible.

Traditionally, he said, the National Kiswahili Promotion and Poetry Association (UKUTA) sent its estimates to BAKITA. Estimates of the two bodies were sent to parliament.

In the face of economic problems, he explained, BAKITA was advised to drop subventions from the list. "We tried to get subventions, but they were struck off the

budget by the Treasury," he said.

He said UKUTA stopped submitting estimates to BAKITA presumably because the exercise yielded no results.

For lack of funds, he said, BAKITA stopped giving subventions to UKUTA and regional committees for promoting Kiswahili. Each committee used to get 2,000/-.

Ndugu Maina was responding to complaints by UKUTA Chairman, Ndugu Mohamed Ali, who said BAKITA had stopped giving UKUTA subventions in spite of the Government's directive to do so.

Ndugu Maina said he was unaware of such a directive, adding that the act that created BAKITA did not compel it to give subvention to any association.

BAKITA would continue to co-operate with all the associations and institutes in promoting Kiswahili, and help wherever it could.

CSO: 3400/627a

SWAHILI RESEARCH INSTITUTE PREPARING BIOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY DRAFT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

BOTANISTS, zoologists and chemists are going through a draft of biological terminologies being prepared by the Institute of Kiswahili Research, the Director Ndugu Canute Temu, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said work on the publication had advanced, adding that it had reached a stage of expert scrutiny by selected professionals. A competent professional the institute was verifying the terminologies to produce a publication internationally recognised.

Ndugu Temu said the head of post graduate studies at the University of Dar es Salaam, Professor Keto Mshigeni — a botanist — had gone through the draft and proposed a list of professionals whose views were considered to be instrumental. They included those in geology and medicine.

The draft had about 2,000 terminologies. They would be technical terms, Ndugu Temu said, in the sense that a "terms meaning is restricted to the technicians in their field."

He said between June and July, the institute would be preparing a final draft of the publication for submission to the National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA), the legal authority for standardizing and approving technical terms.

Ndugu Temu said competent persons inside and outside the University of Dar es Salaam were being consulted.

The institute is presently working on the second draft. The first one had been scrutinised by experts at seminars organised in Tanga, Morogoro, Moshi and Zanzibar.

CSO: 3400/627a

SUDECO MANAGER DENIES REPORTED SUGAR PILE UP, IMPROPER STORAGE

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 22 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Excerpt]

THE Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) yesterday dispelled fears of destruction of sugar by the impending rains at the Tanganyika Planting Company (TPC) in Arusha Chini, due to reported improper storage.

SUDECO has also assured the nation that there was no pile up of the commodity at the plant.

The SUDECO General Manager, Ndugu Meeda R. Naburi told the press in Dar es Salaam that it was not true that there was a pile up of 10,000 tonnes of sugar at the TPC factory with some 2,500 tonnes of the amount facing destruction from rains as was reported earlier this week.

He said "I would like to assure the people that not a single kilogramme of sugar was piled up at the TPC factory . . . The sugar at the factory was kept for nearby regions and a number of institutions." These include Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tanga and Singida regions and such institutions as the Arusha-based Tanzania People's Defence Forces, Moshi Police Training School, Arusha Breweries and the TPC workers. Their total quota for six months amounts to 9,192 tonnes.

Ndugu Naburi said there were 8,887 tonnes at TPC on January 18 when reports of pile ups were published. The TPC storage capacity, he said, was 6,500 tonnes and a maximum of 7,500, which meant only 754.5 tonnes were placed in the covered tractor workshop free from any danger of destruction from the rains.

He said the problem of storage had been foreseen since last year. Arrangements with the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) to provide wagons were made and a 3,500-tonne capacity godown in Moshi was secured from the National Milling Corporation (NMC). Transportation of sugar from the factory did not stop at any time, he added.

Ndugu Naburi said: "I was actually perplexed to read about the 'pile up' at the TPC and the reasons attributed to it." He said on the same day (17/1/84) the TPC Executive Chairman, Ndugu Peter Kisumo, told the press in Moshi about the pile up, the plant's General Manager, Mr. D. Camden-Smith, sent a telex message to SUDECO stating that "the situation has improved due to steady flow of wagons. Trust TRC can keep it up."

The steady flow, Ndugu Naburi said, was a result of arrangements made in December last year, between TRC and SUDECO to increase the number of wagons from the routine five of 36 tonnes each to between eight and ten.

He said he visited the TPC factory on December 23, 1983 and found that the situation needed urgent action to haul the sugar. He contacted TRC and the National Milling Corporation (NMC). TRC agreed to send more wagons while NMC availed its Moshi godown to SUDECO on the same day.

Wagons arrived at TPC beginning December 26, last year, he explained, adding that TRC continued to supply wagons as requested. By December 31, some 19 wagons had been loaded, he said.

Ndugu Naburi said he duly informed the President's Office, the Prime Minister's Office, the Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda, and TRC on the progress of the haulage.

He said he discussed with the Kilimanjaro Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Pius Msekwa, the possible need for SUDECO trucks to go to Moshi from Dar es Salaam to help in ferrying the commodity to Dar es Salaam, but Ndugu Msekwa said there was no need. The problem would be solved at the regional level.

Replying to allegations about the hardships which some regions could have faced for missing their monthly sugar quota, Ndugu Naburi said: "There is no region which missed its quota. Actually some regions want to collect their February quota now because the January quota had been picked."

Since the production season began in July last year, TPC had produced 29,129 tonnes and distributed some 20,242 of it in six months at the rate of 3,374 tonnes per month to customers.

The distributed amount was actually a deficit of 305 tonnes for the customers which, Ndugu Naburi said, would be covered in the coming months since production would go on until March.

CAUSES OF ESCALATING MEAT PRICES EXPLAINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jan 84 p 3

[Excerpt]

FEW weighing machines as well as improper methods of pegging cattle prices at livestock markets in the country have been cited as some of the major factors behind the escalating meat prices in the country.

Compounded with non-application of livestock grading methods and middlemen who supply slaughter animals particularly in Dar es Salaam, the problems have resulted into an added burden to the consumer. Livestock Development Minister, Ndugu Herman Kirigini said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The minister who was talking to members of the Dar es Salaam Meat Dealers Association (UWANDA) at the Institute of Adult Education said, essentially, the problem began at livestock markets where prices were determined through bargaining, and where there was no regard to 'flow prices' and actual value of animals.

He said the government was all out to change this. He informed the members that a

method of grading animals has already been worked out and it only remains to be applied. The grades begins with *Tanzania Special* and works downwards to *Tanzania Number Four*, he added.

Further, Tanzania was negotiating with the government of the Federal Republic of Germany for a loan or an aid to import 180 weighing machines. Already 120 machines have been installed at various markets in the country, he added.

Ndugu Kirigini said however that, although these problems could be singled out as basic, most of the price increases have been brought about by middlemen.

Giving examples, the minister said statistics over the last six month beginning July to December last year show that middlemen supplying cattle from Mwanza, Dodoma, Shinyanga and Tabora to Pugu get a profit margin well above 10 per cent, after paying for transportation charges and medicines as well as making allowance of 10 per cent deaths.

He said individual villagers who could not travel to markets because they were either far away or had other reasons could team up through their village governments to send big heads into markets.

CSO: 3400/627a

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FINNISH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TALKS--The four-day annual consultations between Tanzania and Finland on development projects which began in Dar es Salaam last Tuesday ended yesterday. An official of the Ministry of Finance said yesterday that the two sides were expected to sign an agreement this morning. He said the two sides had met to discuss development projects expected to be financed by Finland during the next three years. In that period, Finland is expected to provide Tanzania with 750m/- (about 6.3 million US dollars) to finance the mineral sector, rural water supply and forestry. Other projects to be financed include the Valmet Tractor Assembling Plant and the Tanzania Pharmaceutical Plant at Arusha. During the consultations, the Finnish side was led by the Deputy Director of the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), Ndugu David Johansson, while the Tanzania team was led by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/627a

CHINESE ASSIST VOLTANS WITH HYDRAULIC PROJECT

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French No 811, 30 Dec 83 p 13

[Article by Justin Coulibaly]

[Excerpt] China and Upper Volta are sinking
50 modern wells: Upper Volta's water-supply
problem may be solved at last!

Readers will doubtless remember hearing about an 11-billion loan from China to Upper Volta. A lot of honest citizens are wondering -- not without reason -- just how all that money is being spent. Well, while it is true that the long-promised All-Sports stadium has been languishing in limbo for quite some time, owing to the government's tapping it to prop up other worthy projects, this loan has also been used in some projects run by the Chinese themselves to build several installations not directly related to the stipulated purpose of the loan. One such is the brickyard at Banfora.

Nor is that all: 23 December of last year was a holiday for the citizens of Réo. They were celebrating the official turnover by the Chinese to the Voltan government of 50 fully equipped modern wells just completed in Koudougou, Réo, and Tenado provinces, plus a batch of well-drilling equipment sufficient to equip a drilling and maintenance brigade. Present for the ceremonies were Rural Development Minister Traoré Seydou, the high commissioner of Bourkina, the prefects, and, of course, the Chinese mission led by the chargé d'affaires of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Chen Zhi Xi.

This official delivery of the 50 wells marks the completion of the second section of the village water-supply program, which thus comes to an end. Last February, another 50 wells were handed over to Voltan authorities in Ramongo.

This program is part of the national water supply policy which calls for 10 litres of water per day per person from 1981 to 1985, and 25 litres per day per person from 1985 to 1990.

The first phase began on 28 September 1983 and ended on 20 December 1983. The second, begun in February 1983 was completed on 3 December 1983. These remarkable accomplishments came in for high praise in Rural Development Minister Traoré Seydou's remarks at the festivities. It was only 10 years ago, he said, that Sino-Voltan cooperation began, and yet nobody can question the quantity or the quality of China's aid to our country.

The Chinese still have some unfinished business in Bourkina province. They plan to build an ultra-modern 150-bed hospital center at Koudougou.

6182

CS0: 3419/374

GHANA-UPPER VOLTA COMMISSION DESCRIBED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French N° 811 30 Dec 83 p 35

[Article by Jean-Paul Konseibo]

[Text] With a view to establishing an atmosphere conducive to closer relations between the two countries, the 4th ministerial session of the Ghanaian-Upper Voltan Joint Cooperation Commission met in Accra from 14 to 18 November 1983.

Dr Obed Y Asamoah and comrade Arba Hama Diallo, Ghana's Minister for Foreign Affairs and his opposite number from Upper Volta, respectively, headed the delegations. On the agenda were transport and communications, trade, cooperation in the areas of health, tourism, and culture, as well as matters of a juridical and political nature.

Free movement of people and property between Upper Volta and Ghana is a matter of capital importance, and hence the two countries agreed on seeking improved transport and communications. In this connection, it was agreed to revise the 1968 accord on surface transport and to reactivate the transport commission set up at the time of the accord. The ultimate goal is to increase trade and business while developing the entire highway transport system between the two countries. As for communications, experts from the Ghanaian and Upper Voltan postal and telecommunications ministries reached agreement on keeping close watch on the proper operation of communication links, and on standardization and sound coordination in their equipment maintenance practices.

Bringing Peoples Together

In the area of two-way trade, Upper Volta submitted a draft agreement for examination by the meeting. The new accord aims at increasing trade, particularly the lumber trade and that in salt and cola nuts from Ghana, and in meat and livestock from our country. On this last count, statistics on meat exports to Ghana have shown a steady decline, while Ghana's imports of this same commodity from South America have continued to climb. In conclusion, it was noted that Voltan prices were less competitive than those offered by the Latin Americans.

As for cooperation in the realm of energy, Ghana and Upper Volta agreed to honor the tripartite agreement signed in Abidjan in 1980. The plan for interlocking power distribution grids for the two systems will be studied. As for extending delivery of hydroelectric power from Akosombo to our country, Ghana is ready to do so. The line could start from Kumasi and reach Upper Volta via Tamalé. Ghana even suggests sharing the costs of feasibility studies with our country. In the health area, the 1971 accord signed by both nations contains several clauses that are still both timely and helpful, and the permanent committee is to meet before the end of February 1984 to clarify the procedures for their implementation.

With a view to promoting inter-regional tourism, the cooperating countries agreed on measures aimed at eliminating the needless difficulties their nationals encounter. Cooperation on tourism will also center on training and exchange of personnel, research facilities, and marketing.

Moving on to the domain of culture, an agreement on cultural cooperation was signed by both delegations. The accord calls for exchanging television programs and journalists, and radio broadcast feeds. It also calls for exchanges of professors, teachers, and students, as well as for encouragement for sports. Participation in cultural and film festivals as well as in expositions in both countries is also called for. In this spirit, a Ghanaian cultural group is currently appearing in Ouagadougou as part of National Culture Week. Ghana has invited Upper Volta to attend Ghana's national festival of the arts and culture.

Many-Faceted Cooperation

The high point of this session was the presentation of the final report of the joint Ghana-Upper Voltan commission on borders, which crowns almost two decades of work. It was on 31 January 1968 that Upper Volta and Ghana signed a treaty on their common border, thereby de facto instituting the joint commission on the physical demarkation of the boundary. The commission has been meeting alternately in Ghana and in Upper Volta.

This session of the Joint Cooperation Commission also provided a forum for airing the burning questions in Africa today, particularly those involving Chad, the Western Sahara, and the OAU. At the conclusion of the session, Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Arba Diallo suggested that its decisions be implemented forthwith so as to transmute lofty aspirations into an enhanced quality of life for the peoples of Ghana and Upper Volta.

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CS0: 3419/374

DAOUDA DAKAMBARY DISCUSSES FUTURE ROLE OF CRS

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French N° 811, 30 Dec 83 p 10

[Interview with Daouda Dakambary, deputy secretary-general of the CDRs and CRS, and with Jean-Marie Kondé, member of the executive office, conducted by B. Hubert Pare, date and place not given.]

[Text] Aware of their future rôle and acutely aware of public hostility stemming from the not-too-distant past, the CRS (Revolutionary Police Forces) have just completed organizing their CDRs (Committees for the Defense of the Revolution). They are determined that the CDRs are to serve the people. This means that the committees are sworn from now on to defend the interests of the people alone, and that is why Comrade Daouda Dakambary, deputy secretary general of the CRS' CDRs, and Comrade Jean-Marie Kondé, member of the executive bureau, came in to talk to CARREFOUR AFRICAINE about their perception of the future rôle of the CRS.

CARREFOUR AFRICAINE [C.A.]: When the CRS (the Compagnie Révolutionnaire de Sécurité, formerly known as the Compagnie-Républicaine de Sécurité), crops up in conversation, the image that leaps instantly to everyone's mind is that of a uniformed man armed with a club, a whip, or some other object useful only for repression.

DANKAMBARY DAOUDA [D.C.]: That cast-iron, loaded image in the public eye is to a large degree the fruit of the rôle and authority assigned the CRS. Founded in 1960 under the name of the Mobile Police Contingent, the CRS were given the mission of intervening in time of disaster, taking over communication channels, and aiding in national defense in case of foreign aggression. They were used, however, mainly as storm troopers, trained in repression and ideally suited to maintain the status quo. The CRS, which were neither parties nor arbiters were used without consulting anyone, since "protest is permissible only upon obedience." All these old ways vanished as of 4 August and since then we have decided to suggest concrete action in coordination with the other branches of the national police corps.

CARREFOUR AFRICAINE [C.A.]: How do you plan to approach these new tasks? What do you have going for you as of now?

D.D.: Right now we have a young director-general of security, a CRS commandant who is not only young but also a member of CRS, and, in addition, a young secretary of state.

C.A.: What are your goals, what are the targets you are aiming at?

D.D.: Actually, we are planning to return power to the people. Our hope is to bring the people closer to the CRS. As for ourselves, we shall stand watch over their safety, over maintaining law and order, allowing honest citizens to come to the CRS, even by night, and at any time of day, and to call on us for any emergency action. This is our duty, in that we are prisoners of the people.

C.A.: Aside from your availability to meet the people's needs, what have you set up as a working agenda?

D.D.: We intend to mount campaigns with the other CDRs, campaigns to raise awareness and consciousness in matters of traffic, health, public welfare, etc.

C.A.: We are currently going through a rash of banditry, particularly in the form of burglaries, perhaps under cover of the curfew. What are you doing to protect citizens?

D.D.: As for night patrols, we have clearly defined sectors. At our own CDR we have sworn to protect the citizens of the sectors for which we are responsible. Unfortunately, we are required to read the riot act so loudly that thieves can hear us coming. What we should have had there was a police patrol, a silent, mobile force. Of course there are mobile patrols, and there are some which are stationary. Yet all these measures taken together are still inadequate to catch the thieves.

C.A.: What workable solutions do you have in mind for improving this state of affairs?

D.D.: We, CDR and CRS, are numerous and ready. We are planning, in the days just ahead, to mount action campaigns that will allow the people to sleep soundly. Emergency measures will be taken to ensure the safety of the entire population. Since the Director-General is competent and efficient, we think that very shortly everybody will be aware of the solution.

C.A.: What other rôle will the CDR of the CRS be taking on in addition to the safety and protection provided citizens of the capital?

D.D.: We shall stand ready at any time and in any place to provide physical defense for the revolution: because we are aware that Upper Volta can never flourish without the revolution. This means that we must fight to block entry to the counter-revolutionaries, the stateless ones, and to the other lackeys of imperialism.

C.A.: What are the CDR and the CRS hoping for?

D.D.: We hope that the army will look into our situation. That it will make us part of all the practical action it plans to undertake according to the program mapped out by the comrade head of state. That means that we must be worthy of our hire. By the same token, as government forces we must be able to establish and maintain order. At the consciousness-raising level we shall act as educators, as spreaders of the word, before taking any sanction against any citizen.

C.A.: In view of the manifold difficulties the neighborhood CDRs have encountered, what help can you give them?

D.D.: When called in by a neighborhood CDR, the first thing to do is to get together, to inform the local chief, who will inform the director-general. If we get the green light, we become available to that CDR to perform any assignment within our reach.

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CSO: 3419/374

CSV SECRETARY GENERAL: NO CSV-CDR CONFLICT

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 810, 23 Dec 83 p 13

[Article by Joseph Kahoun]

[Text] Those who wanted to see the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV) attack the 4 August revolution on the front of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) will undoubtedly say with a great deal of bitterness, after the meeting of 18 December, that it was "much ado about nothing."

While it is true that this meeting intended to be a demonstration commemorating the historic strike of 17-18 December 1975, it was known that the CSV would go beyond a mere historical reminder of the great feats of Upper Voltan trade unionism. For many observers, the eighth anniversary of the "two glorious revolutions" of 1975 was but an excuse enabling the CSV to announce officially and publicly its return to the political-trade union scene since the launching of the revolution.

Consequently, the adversaries of this confederation or rather, its enemies and those of the CNR [National Revolutionary Council], were lying in wait [line deleted] Toure would dig out the hatchet to "protect" trade unionism from the CDR. This return therefore did not announce a conflict with the revolutionary government and its structures.

This was all the more unexpected because rumors and certain reporters had attributed to the secretary general of the CSV remarks giving the impression that his confederation and the CDR's would inevitably cross swords in the departments. Whatever the case, to hear Soumane Toure, on Sunday, nothing of the sort is true. Anything related concerning a possible conflict between the CSV and the CDR is attributed by Soumane Toure to the enemies of the revolution. In his opinion, the latter stubbornly harbor the hope that his confederation will serve as a Trojan horse against the CNR. "There has never existed, there does not exist and should not exist any conflict between the CSV and the CDR's in the departments and enterprises," the secretary general of the CSV said. For him, "the CDR's are political structures responsible for defending the revolution and the CSV is an anti-imperialist trade union organization, a revolutionary organization whose mission is to train the workers to defend their class interests, which only the revolution can ensure."

No clearer definition could exist showing the common tasks of the revolutionary trade union and the CDR's and demonstrating, as Comrade Soumane Toure emphasizes, that "at most, there must exist between the CDR's and the CSV a community of struggle." A misunderstanding has therefore been eliminated.

The 18 December meeting also clarified another point, that of future relations between the CSV and other confederations or autonomous unions, some of which "are now shedding crocodile tears about the trade union unity that it is no longer possible to achieve today." In the past, they have consciously worked to destroy that unity.

With trade union confederations such as the OVSL [Voltan Organization of Free Trade Unions], the CNTV [National Confederation of Togolese Workers], or the USTV [Voltan Workers Trade Union Federation], the break is therefore total. In the opinion of the secretary general of the CSV, these confederations can no longer claim to defend the interests of the workers because of the support they have always given to reactionary regimes. He consequently called on all workers to leave these pro-imperialist organizations.

The time of sham unity is thus over, unity that was sometimes achieved through sheer emotion. Done with also is the sentimentalism that encouraged these sporadic alliances with no future. The result is a divorce, a divorce that was consummated under the CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress] when, during the CSV's march across the desert under the CMRPN, the confederations that then had the wind at their backs did not make the slightest serious protest, while trade unionism was truly going through hard times.

The other leaders responsible for the split in the trade union movement are put in two categories by Soumane Toure. There are the reactionaries, once manipulated by reactionary political parties such as the FPV [Upper Voltan Progressive Front], which had their moment of glory when they advised the colonels to liquidate revolutionary trade unionism. In this case, it names the SNEAHV [National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta] which, under its old formula, seems to have no future except behind it. There are also those rank-and-file trade unions which Soumane Toure considers as the emanation of a tiny group of pseudorevolutionaries that appeared in 1975. "It is this dogmatic and sectarian group appearing in student circles that in 1976 tried in Paris to give lessons in struggle to the Upper Voltan workers who, however, without waiting for them, were conceiving, organizing and waging the hard struggles under neocolonial regimes." The secretary general of the CSV adds: "They claim to be revolutionaries but actually play into the hands of the reactionaries."

More than the commemoration of an event, it was above all an opportunity for the CSV to make or renew its profession of revolutionary faith and indicate that the fight it intends to wage is a fight aimed at reactionaries, as has always been the case, moreover, with the sole difference being that in the past, the essential reactionary front was headed by the government.

HISTORY OF CHINESE COOPERATION DETAILED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 810, 23 Dec 83 pp 22-24

[Article by Sidiki F. Ouedraogo: "Cooperation Within the Framework of the Revolution"]

[Text] From 22 to 27 November, the People's Republic of China held a trade show in Ouagadougou at the People's Center, organized in cooperation with the technical departments of the Upper Voltan Ministry of Commerce. For a week, the entire population of the city of Ouagadougou turned out to admire the range of Chinese products which once again confirms the dexterity, skill and powerful creative genius of that people so attached to its own independence and the liberation struggles undertaken here and there by peoples which, like it, are anxious to defend their dignity.

The exhibition, the first of its type held in Upper Volta since 1973, the date of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Beijing and Ouagadougou, enjoyed the participation of the vice president of the Chinese Council for the Development of International Trade, Sun Sang. Over 150,000 Upper Voltans visited the exposition booths and the comrade-president, Capt Thomas Sankara, a very attentive visitor, did not fail to emphasize the revolutionary determination and will of the Upper Voltan people to lend their aid and support to the task of construction and the rapprochement of peoples of the comrade workers of the People's Republic of China. In his words of encouragement to the entire Chinese nation, Comrade Thomas Sankara said that "the Chinese products and articles have attained a quality that will no longer have to suffer imperialist criticisms. They are products of very high quality."

This participation of the Upper Voltan chief of state in the Chinese trade show shows the interest of the Upper Voltan people of the 4 August 1983 revolution in furthering the bonds of friendship between their country and the People's Republic of China. The solidarity between revolutionary Upper Volta and the People's Republic of China should have a new image much more oriented toward the well-being of the masses of our cities and countryside. It is encouraging to note that in 10 years of cooperation -- from September 1973 to 22 November 1983 -- the record is positive and satisfactory. The cooperation which the authorities of the National Revolutionary Council (CNR) want to see instituted between peoples can be formulated in four ways:

Friendly Mutual Visits

Such visits began well before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Their chronology is as follows:

In 1960, at the time of the proclamation of the independence of Upper Volta, Prime Minister Chou En-lai and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen-Yi sent messages of congratulations to the Upper Voltan people

In 1965, a delegation from the Association of Friendship of China and Africa visited us.

The year 1973 was a key year, witnessing the establishment of diplomatic relations between Beijing and Ouagadougou. That year, a delegation of Upper Voltan table tennis players, headed by the minister of youth and sports, set foot on Chinese soil for the first time and visited the country from 25 August to 8 September. For his part, the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs officially met with Chinese authorities in Beijing from 6 to 8 September. On that day, the imperialist propaganda stating that Upper Volta was cool to the People's Republic of China was shown to be false. On 15 September of that year, a joint communique was published establishing relations and diplomatic and friendly ties between the Chinese and Upper Voltan peoples. On 8 October, a Chinese charge d'affaires presented his credentials to the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs. A month later, on 7 November, the first ambassador, in the person of Xi-Bang-Zhi, also presented his credentials to the Upper Voltan chief of state. With that accreditation of the Chinese ambassador in Ouagadougou, Beijing confirmed the fact that the People's Republic of China is and will remain at the side of peoples involved in a struggle to regain their honor and enjoy the same rights and duties in the concert of free nations.

In 1974, a basketball team from Jilin Province visited Upper Volta, followed shortly thereafter by a team of athletes. That same year, a Chinese government delegation, headed by the vice minister of agriculture and forestry also visited our country.

The first Upper Voltan ambassador to China set foot on Chinese soil on 8 September 1975. For his part, the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs spent 3 days in Beijing on his way to North Korea.

The years 1976 and 1977 were years of sports exchanges. Upper Voltan athletes went to China, while a Chinese soccer team played in Upper Voltan stadiums. In 1978, after a 5-year stay, the first Chinese ambassador left Upper Volta for good.

From 1979 to 1980 and following the installation of the second ambassador from Beijing to Ouagadougou in May 1979, Chinese artists and acrobats revealed to the Upper Voltan people the vast cultural riches of "eternal China." In keeping with these friendly mutual visits, China and Upper Volta have directed their efforts toward mutual knowledge of the people and there can be no doubt that this people-to-people cooperation will be further strengthened in revolutionary Upper Volta.

Gifts and Technical and Economic Cooperation

Exchanges between men and cultures must be cemented and consolidated through economic and technical cooperation as well as gifts, and why not? When one loves a people, one must also want to see that people develop economically and technically. One must even, through gifts from the heart, come to its aid in times of trouble. That is the only language of international solidarity and that was the language spoken by the Upper Voltan chief of state, Comrade Thomas Sankara, when he proclaimed that "the Upper Volta of 4 August 1983 will promote people-to-people relations rather than relations between leaders."

Since 1973, 10 years ago, the People's Republic of China has followed a similar policy vis-a-vis Upper Volta. That is why, as early as April 1973, a measles vaccine for 300,000 persons and a shipment of medicines worth 100,000 yuan (20 million CFA francs) reached Ouagadougou for the Upper Voltan people. Likewise, 5,000 tons of grain was given to help Upper Volta. It was in 1973 that the People's Republic of China granted Upper Volta the largest loan in 10 years of relations of cooperation: 100 million Chinese yuan (nearly 17 billion CFA francs), at no interest.

In 1974, aid in the form of grain totaled 5,044 tons of rice, while the Kou Valley in the Bobo-Dioulasso region received 49.68 million CFA francs from China for development.

In 1975, Upper Volta received agricultural and sports equipment and the Kou Valley was turned over to Upper Voltan authorities.

In 1976, while the first Chinese medical team was landing in Koudougou, Beijing decided to develop the Banzon Plain and undertook construction of the Banfora brickworks.

From 1977 to 1978, China decided to build the multipurpose Ouagadougou stadium, now being completed. It also decided to try tea growing in the vicinity of Bobo-Dioulasso. After turning over the rice paddies of Banfora over to Upper Volta, signing an agreement on the sending of a second Chinese medical team to our country and another concerning the digging of 50 wells in the region of Koudougou, the People's Republic of China will grant our country major financial aid.

In 1979, 1980 and 1982, cooperation was also rich. The Banfora brickworks, the tea plantation near Bobo-Dioulasso and the Banfora rice project were turned over to Upper Volta. At the same time, the third medical team arrived in Koudougou and was replaced in March 1982 by the fourth team, which is still there. As one can see, China places emphasis on health, demonstrating that for any development, the principal agent remains man.

Working Visits of Commercial Personnel

Upper Voltan merchants and Chinese merchants have begun to pay each other working visits. This facet of cooperation between Upper Volta and the People's

Republic of China is dynamic. In 1975, a first Upper Voltan delegation made a working visit to China. From 1976 to 1981, officials from the Upper Voltan Marketing Company (SOVOLCOM) attended five fairs in the city of Canton. For their part, from 1981 to 1982, six groups of merchants from the Chinese Light Industry Import-Export Company visited Upper Volta. In 1982, the trade agreement between China and Upper Volta was signed in 1982, in the presence of the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs. In February 1983, SOVOLCOM visited China's Shanghai Tea Company. As one can see, relations between China and Upper Volta are visibly seeking a continuing dialogue with producers -- meaning the workers.

Chinese Medical Team in Koudougou

This chronology of 10 years of cooperation between the People's Republic of China and new Upper Volta, which the CNR intends to maintain between the people, would be incomplete if one did not pay special attention to the Chinese medical team working in Bourkina Province.

That medical team may be considered as the jewel of Chinese-Upper Voltan friendship and cooperation, so real and palpable are the faith, dedication and success of each team. As indicated above, it was in March 1976 that the first Chinese medical team arrived in Upper Volta and four more teams have succeeded it. The fourth team in the country arrived in Koudougou in July 1982 and is made up of: two surgeons (a man and a woman), two general practitioners (a man and a woman), one pediatrician, a radiologist, an ophthalmologist, an anesthetist, a specialist in acupuncture, a female pharmacist, a female laboratory technician and a head nurse.

The record of 7 years of work of the Chinese medical mission in Koudougou is more than satisfactory. From 1976 to 1982, there have been: 111,201 consultations, 3,055 hospitalizations, 299 observations, 1,682 emergencies, 501 rescues, 1,309 routine operations, 198 emergency operations, 283 cases involving anesthesia, 154 X-rays, 889,260 milliliters of serum prepared, 102,663 personal laboratory examinations and 623,300 milliliters of blood taken.

No one in Upper Volta is unaware of the effective care provided by the Chinese medical mission in Koudougou. Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and Upper Volta is dynamic and one has every hope that with the new orientation of the Upper Voltan people, it will be even better.

11,464

CSO: 3419/372

REVOLUTION IN OUAGADOUGOU DISCUSSED

Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Dec 83 p 19

[Article by Achim Remde: "Why Revolution Came to Ouagadougou"]

[Text] Thomas Sankara, the 26-year old captain who seized power in poor and forgotten Upper Volta in a coup on 4 August 1983 and proclaimed the revolution, makes the impression of a modest and intelligent man--a combination which is admittedly rare and therefore particularly fortunate. And even someone who suspects that he is a puppet of Libyan expansionism in West Africa cannot help finding him a personable individual. When he speaks, at first with too much of a rhetorical finish but then more and more relaxed--sincerely, with his eyes sparkling from time to time--one quickly notices that he has what all politicians the world over would like to have: charisma.

One cannot help but think that for a revolution with slogans of egalitarian struggle and redistribution there ought to be more suitable places than Ouagadougou with its 300,000 inhabitants, which lies as if dried out in monotonous steppe country and consists predominantly of low grayish-brown loam structures. In Upper Volta, which since its independence in 1960 has been statistically one of the poorest countries in the world, even the rich have never been particularly rich. Social contrasts never were as obvious as in the slums of Lagos, Kinshasa or Nairobi, where fabulous ostentatiously displayed riches exist right next to the most abject poverty. There things have been fermenting a long time without exploding. In Ouagadougou, only occasionally a miserable figure, in rags, full of dirt and half starved, quietly and peacefully lies on the ground amid the bustle of the market, no longer visible through the tinted windows of the nearby four-star tasteful and well air conditioned St Michael Hotel.

So why Upper Volta of all places? Because the country was a preferred playground of foreign development aid experts, a focal point for international food aid, and here more than anywhere else in the world these activities turned out to make no sense and be of no use--in fact proved to be harmful. Sankara blames the interference by foreign aid for the drop of domestic production of basic foodstuffs and for the drought in the Sahel, which had also occurred in the past from time to time but without devastating results and which now was assuming life-threatening proportions. After 20 years of development aid, says Sankara, people outside the centers of sizable towns still sometimes have to walk 15 kilometers to fetch water, the illiteracy rate is more than 80 percent, and

starvation occurs sporadically in the north of the country. What happened to the sizable aid, including funds which came from the German taxpayer?

"White Elephants" Put in Upper Volta Steppe

Sankara says that with the tacit agreement and the mutual advantage of donors and recipients "white elephants" were put in the Upper Volta steppe--projects which delighted and enriched the builders and the government. Food aid was abused for purposes of speculation and killed individual initiative. The aid passed over the population without leaving a trace.

Upper Volta's existence as a permanent recipient of alms is now to come to an end. Sankara has organized the population into "committees to defend the revolution" which with simple means and without remuneration do communal work every Saturday. These committees bear a fatal resemblance to the "people's committees" in Libya and the "people's and workers' defense committees" in Ghana.

A Solid Place for Free Enterprise

But who will deny that individual initiative and simple indigenous technology are the only promising way to the development of Upper Volta? "Our revolution is a local product," says Sankara; "it has not been imported, nor is it to be exported." In contrast with Libya and probably also Ghana, free enterprise is to occupy a solid place in the system. Profit is not being disparaged.

Sankara pointedly dissociates himself from Libya, which is a rich country compared with Upper Volta. He increasingly leans on Algeria, which has tense relations with Libya. Ghana at least experienced wealth in the past; Upper Volta, by contrast, has always been a poor country whose population is used to hard work and is absolutely dependable.

So the revolutionary Sankara at least should make the Western world ponder the following: It is not always the worst people who become revolutionaries in light of the hopeless misery in Africa. And at least in one point he agrees with the more thoughtful Western observers: the development aid practiced so far has long since become an absurdity.

8790

CSO: 3420/10

ZCTU SECRETARY SAYS BUDGET HAS LEFT ZAMBIAN PEOPLE IN THE LURCH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general council will meet on Friday and Saturday to study the 1984 Budget presented to Parliament last week by Finance Minister Mr Luke Mwananshiku, ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba announced in Kitwe yesterday.

And Mr Zimba has charged that any leader who thought the Budget was fair was being cruel to Zambians because he was not being sincere.

He described the Budget as "one for a sick nation which will take the masses from abject poverty to septic poverty".

"When you increase petrol and diesel, you increase the cost of public transport. It is the ordinary man and woman who must pay these costs; so it is not fair to say the ordinary Zambian has been spared because he must now get ready to shoulder the weight of a worsening situation," Mr Zimba said.

The Budget had increased prices of important items and services but did not mention any possibility of increasing employment or giving the worker enough purchasing power to meet the rising costs introduced in the Budget.

Mr Zimba said there was no way prices of commodities such as mealie meal, cooking oil, sugar and others could remain unaffected when the price of diesel and petrol had shot up thereby forcing transportation costs to soar.

"What can be reasonable here is that those who plan and suggest the Budget must also be prepared to listen to suggestions of others--especially those who represent the interests of the ordinary Zambian. Workers must have a corresponding increase in their earning power to meet the inevitable high costs."

Mr Zimba described as "poppycock" assertions that the Budget would not affect the common man.

"Any leader who can say that about this Budget is being cruel to his people. The Zambian people have been left in a lurch unless realities of the situation are understood and accepted that they need means to counter these costs."

Mr Zimba announced that the economic committee of the ZCTU would meet to study the Budget closely so as to come up with a proper picture on exactly how it affected the workers.

"As it is, this is a sick Budget for a sick nation which promises the workers and ordinary people nothing--no increased employment, no increased pay--nothing at all. It is delivering people from grinding poverty to septic poverty, a poverty without a cure," he said.

CSO: 3400/626

'ECONOMY STILL GLOOMY, PROSPECTS FOR RECOVERY THIS YEAR SLIM'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Zambia's economic situation is still gloomy and prospects for recovery this year are slim, Mr Mwananshiku said yesterday.

He said the overall performance of the economy last year was satisfactory and preliminary estimates suggest that real Gross Domestic Product grew by 1.7 compared to a fall of 2 per cent in 1982.

"Since the population of the country is growing at the rate of 3.1 per cent, this means that real per capita Gross Domestic Product actually declined."

"We have, therefore, to redouble our efforts in the years ahead in order to revive the economy and provide for the growing population," the minister said.

The poor performance of most sectors was a result of over-reliance on foreign exchange which was available in sufficient amounts.

The manufacturing sector, which heavily relies on imported capital equipment, raw materials and spare parts, was particularly hard-hit by the decline in the volume of imports due to the scarcity of foreign exchange.

He said the construction industry declined by 25.2 per cent compared to 1982 while the transport, communications and storage sector registered a decline of 2.4 per cent.

The agricultural sector also registered a fall because of the drought and so did the mining industry.

CSO: 3400/626

ZAMBIA-BOTSWANA HIGHWAY COMPLETED

Opening 10 February

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Zambia-Botswana highway has been completed and will be officially opened on February 10 at Kazungula.**

This was announced in Lusaka in a joint communique issued by the two countries at the end of a one-day official working visit to Zambia by Botswana President Quett Masire.

President Kaunda and Dr Masire, who held talks at State House, said they were happy that the road had been

completed and hoped that more projects of common interest would be implemented quickly.

They appealed to more donor countries to participate in projects which the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) was planning to undertake in order to expedite regional development and thereby enhance world economic co-operation.

Reaffirming their commitment to the ideals of SADCC, the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the remarkable

progress that the regional economic grouping had so far achieved.

"In this connection, the two leaders wished the forthcoming SADCC donors conference a success," the communique said.

After reviewing matters of common interest to both countries, particularly those affecting the Zambia/Botswana joint Permanent Commission and SADCC, they noted with satisfaction that much progress had been achieved in implementing bilateral programmes despite the world economic

Highway 'Milestone in Regional Cooperation'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] News that the Zambia-Botswana highway has been finally completed and will be officially opened on February 10 marks yet another milestone in the history of regional co-operation.

The completion of the 300-kilometre road will certainly go a long way in boosting and promoting trade between Zambia and Botswana. The highway will in fact not only serve the two countries alone but many other African countries within the region.

CSO: 3400/626

MINISTER SAYS NATION WILL SEEK RESCHEDULING FOR DEBTS DUE IN 1984

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] ZAMBIA will seek further rescheduling for debts falling due in 1984, Mr Mwananshiku said.

He announced that a consultative group meeting for Zambia would be held later this year which was being organised in collaboration with the World Bank intended to mobilise financial resources for the country.

Mr Mwananshiku said the last such meeting was held in 1978.

Announcing the Government decision to seek further rescheduling of debts, Mr Mwananshiku said despite the relief obtained after a similar move in 1983, the pressures on the economy were continuing.

But he said debt rescheduling was useful only if a country was taking simultaneous measures to diversify its economy and thus increase the capacity for future debt servicing.

Mr Mwananshiku said important measures were taken in 1983 to support the economy such as the conclusion of the one-year standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund [IMF] involving the purchase by Zambia from the institution a sum of K297.1 million for the balance of payments support.

In addition Zambia purchased funds from the IMF Special Drawing Rights [SDR] 97.2 million or K124.4 million under the compensatory financing facility to offset in part the fall in export earnings.

"The implementation of the standby agreement was not easy but after sustained efforts, progress was made and the country was able to purchase funds from the IMF as the year progressed.

"So far an equivalent K200.8 million has been drawn leaving a balance of K96.3 million."

The current agreement with the IMF expires on the March 31. But it was the decision of the Party and its Government to seek another one for a further one year.

The country's economic position had continued to be critical and for this reason continuing efforts were being made to seek additional support from outside.

The first of the initiatives being taken was the meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] to be held in Lusaka next week.

The conference was intended to mobilise capital resources for Zambia and other members of the organisation.

Referring to Government's decision to seek a further rescheduling, Mr Mwananshiku said Zambia had raised a number of loans in support of development efforts, up to 1981 the servicing of the national debt did not present much difficulty.

The drastic fall in the price of copper in 1982 and the strengthening of US dollar reserved this hitherto satisfactory situation and increased the cost of debt servicing.

This cost was particularly heavy on account of the short term debt raised in support of the economy. For all these reasons debt service rose rapidly as a percentage of the total export earnings leaving little room for imports and other external payments.

The Party and its Government decided to reschedule the debt falling due in 1983 and this had led to the Paris Club meeting.

After the Paris Club 12 rescheduling agreements had been signed and the Government hoped to conclude the remainder in the coming few months. He thanked all the countries concerned for their understanding.

"There is no doubt that without their support our situation would have been a lot worse than it has actually turned out."

DROUGHT WITHERS CROPS, FAMINE 'CRITICAL' IN GWEMBE DISTRICT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Text]

CROPS in Gwembe district have withered because of the continuing drought while the famine situation has become critical, area governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya said yesterday

Speaking in a telephone interview from Livingstone, Mr Nchimunya said he was disappointed the drought had persisted when the people had responded favourably to the lima programme.

"It is disheartening. As I am speaking to you now all the crops in the fields have been burnt by the sun because of the severe drought. I don't know what we have done to God to deserve this type of punishment," he said.

In some areas rain stopped as early as December 21 and by the start of this year

there was nothing in the whole district.

Mr Nchimunya commended the role being played by the Zambia Army in distributing maize to the famine stricken areas in the district.

He said currently three army trucks were hauling 700 tonnes of maize donated by the Zambia Red Cross Society to the area.

"We are thankful to the army for what they are doing. The same goes for Kalomo district council which has helped with transport. The distribution is now going on smoothly".

CSO: 3400/626

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL REPORT NOTES MINISTRIES' PROPERTY, CASH LOSSES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Nearly K200,000 in cash and over K100,000 worth of property were reported lost by various ministries during the year ended December 31, 1982, according to the government Financial Report just released.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development topped the list with K157,329.70 reported lost, followed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (K11,771.16), Ministry of Health (K7,158), Ministry of General Education and Culture (K7,038.18) and Ministry of Works and Supply (K5,010.83).

Others are Ministry of Labour and Social Services (K2,143.11), Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications (K1,631.73), Ministry of Finance (K938.04), Ministry of Commerce and Industry (K709.81) and Ministry of Home Affairs (K650.70). The total amount of public money reported missing is K196,647.79.

In the case of loss of public property, the Ministry of Finance topped the list with K30,529.66 worth of property reported lost, followed by Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (K30,161.60), Ministry of General Education and Culture (K19,494.96), Provincial and Local Government Administration Division, in the Southern Province (K9,249.20).

Others are Ministry of Works and Supply (K7,962.73), Ministry of Mines (K3,410), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development (2,690.93), Ministry of Higher Education (K2,675.60), Ministry of Labour and Social Services (K170.68) and Provincial and Local Government Administration in the North-Western Province (K32.15). The total amount of lost public property is K106,377.51.

The report also discloses that during the year under review, the government suffered a total of K30,481.86 through damages to motor vehicles.

The number of government vehicles damaged during the year were as follows: Works and Supply (25), Home Affairs (7), National Guidance (3), Health (1), Office of the President (2), Agriculture and Water Development (3), Lands and Natural Resources (3), Information and Broadcasting Services (1), Power, Transport and Communications (3), Legal Affairs, Mines and Information and Broadcasting Services (one each).

In a preamble to the report, Ministry of Finance Permanent Secretary, Mr Fred Kazunga, says that the unsatisfactory performance of the Zambian economy continued with the country experiencing the worst problems in 1982.

In particular, he said, the balance of payments position deteriorated further and the level of external payments arrears continued to increase during the course of the year.

Despite all these problems, however, the gross domestic product in real terms increased by 3.2 per cent in 1982 compared to the 2.1 per cent increase the previous year.

The mining sector continued to perform badly in the year under review. The average price of copper was substantially lower in this year at K1,372.80 per tonne as compared to K1,554 per tonne in 1981.

The depressed level of economic activity experienced during the year had a negative impact on government revenue. As a result, there had been no revenue accruing to the government in 1982 from the mining industry.

A comparison suggests that 1981 was a better year with the mining companies contributing K1 million to government revenue. Total revenue for 1982 was K1,118.7 million as compared to the estimate of K1,371 million. On the other hand, total expenditure stood at K1,643.2 million as against the estimate of K1,501 million. The overall deficit for 1982 was K524.6 million.

Mr Kazunga further wrote that the short-term borrowing account increased during the year by K540.2 million. These funds were used to finance the K524.6 million deficit while the balance of K15.6 million was utilised on the financing of fluctuations in advances and other contingencies.

Long-term non-bank borrowing stood at K47 million and that level, fell K15 million short of the budgeted amount of K62 million. The shortfalls were from Zambia Civil Service Pensions Fund (K10 million) and Zambia State Insurance Corporation (K5 million) as these sources suffered from lack of sufficient investible surplus funds.

In the case of ZSIC, the further constraining factors were the additional contributions made by the company in 1981 and secondly in 1982, the company was subject to income tax.

Medium and long-term loan finances from external sources and used to finance the deficit amounted to another K251.76 million. These funds were used on development projects in the following sectors: Agriculture (69.37 million), Education (13.47 million), Health (K5.86 million), micro projects (K1.75 million), transport and communications (K48.34 million) and general development (K112.98 million).

Mr Kazunga attributed the drop in government revenue for the year under review to lower than anticipated receipts from the major sources.

Income tax was below the estimated K56 million, customs and excise receipts stood at K451 million as against the estimate of K513.6 million, thus falling below the estimate by K62.6 million: court fees were below the estimate of K1.9 million and capital grants stood at K27.8 million and fell below the estimated amount by K12m.

CSO: 3400/626

MINISTER STRESSES DETERMINATION TO DIVERSIFY ECONOMIC BASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Dan Mwale and Sam Ngoma]

[Text] Finance Minister Mr Luke Mwananshiku yesterday underlined Government's determination to diversify the economic base from mining to agriculture to create employment and promote exports.

This would help the Government widen its tax base, reduce exports and boost Zambia's foreign exchange earnings.

Presenting this year's Budget, Mr Mwananshiku said the present manufacturing sector was heavily dependent on imported inputs which were not a capable and reliable engine for promoting exports and stable employment.

Agriculture was the only sector of the economy and if well supported it was capable for helping the Government to deal with the economic problems.

Farming had great potential for generating exports and could help broaden the tax base, produce inputs for the manufacturing industry, contribute to the creation of employment and stem the migration to urban centres from rural areas.

"Even more importantly, it is the only sector that can help us achieve self-sufficiency in food production."

Underscoring the Government's determination to boost the agricultural sector, Mr Mwananshiku said attractive prices would be offered to farmers.

In this respect the timing of price announcements was crucial since that influenced farmers' decision on planning. Farmers' prices would therefore be announced early in the year.

Other measures intended as a fillip to farming are:

.Farmers are given timely credit to enable them to buy the necessary inputs by the Agriculture Finance Company (AFC);

.The Bank of Zambia will continue making foreign exchange available for the importation of required agriculture pre-requisites;

.Farmers will continue to be exempted from paying tax on their profits from exports.

The minister said extension services, marketing and storage facilities for crops would be improved. For this reason the Government had launched a programme of constructing storage facilities throughout the country.

It was important farmers should be paid promptly for their produce. He appealed to commercial farmers to increase their lending to the farming sector at favourable terms.

But for the diversification programme to succeed it was necessary to raise the allocation of resources to agriculture and the rural sector, for capital projects and recurrent costs.

The Budget had tried to address this problem within the limitations of the available resources.

The diversification into agriculture, which was a long term measure to boost the sagging economy, would involve the adoption of policies "which are neither easy nor popular".

He stressed the need for hard work.

Reviewing the performance of the agricultural sector, Mr Mwananshiku said it had experienced a fall in production.

While this had been brought about by the drought in the region, there was no doubt that lack of or the untimely availability had affected the production of the main agricultural products.

In 1983 marketed maize production stood at 5.7 million bags compared to 5.6 million 1982--an increase of only 0.1 million bags.

This production was well below the national demand for approximately eight million bags and the country had to import the balance.

"This situation of importing our basic foodstuffs must be reversed as soon as possible. It is for this reason that the Party and its Government has decided, as a matter of priority, to embark on a policy of economic diversification."

He catalogued the woes of the farming sector which has seen a fall in marketed virginia tobacco, groundnuts and seed cotton.

The base of Zambia's economy, which had in the past been mining, was steadily being eroded because of external factors like depressed demand leading to low prices on the market.

Against such a background there was an overriding need that the country should embark serious on a programme of diversification "when the mining sector is still able to give us the resources to work with."

"This is not, however, to say that we should abandon the mines immediately. It is only to say that we use them during their remaining life to create an alternative source of economic stability."

As demonstration of the Government's intention to promote exports, Mr Mwananshiku said additional incentives had been introduced in the Budget.

All exporters of non-traditions products would now pay tax at the rate of 15 per cent only in the respect of the portion of their profits originating from exports.

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BRIEFS

RURAL DIESEL POWER STATIONS--The Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) plans to phase out diesel power stations in rural areas to cut down costs. According to the ZESCO annual report for the year ended March 31, 1982 just released in Lusaka, rural operations continued to be economically unviable. The corporation suffered K7 million loss compared to the previous year's loss of K6.2 million in its rural area operations. Small loads, poor load factors, spiralling fuel costs, high operation and maintenance costs all contributed to the increase in the loss associated with supplies to off-line-of-rail areas. In an effort to cut down these costs, ZESCO carried pre-feasibility studies in the North Western Province to identify suitable sites for possible minihydro installations. "The pre-feasibility studies report is currently under review so as to decide on a few locations for further study," says the report. The basic aim of phasing out diesel stations by mini-hydros or inter-connecting them to isolated areas to national grid is still being pursued. For instance, Isoka, Chinsali and Nakonde will soon be so connected to the main grid, says the report. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 84 p 3]

RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUNDS SOUGHT--The Party and its Government intends to mobilise funds from international sources to develop the Zambezi and Luangwa rivers for irrigation and communication purposes. Announcing this in Luangwa yesterday Dr Kaunda said he would soon approach his counterparts in Zimbabwe and Mozambique for the joint development of the two water systems. Zambia would like to see the three countries work out a joint strategy to raise funds through the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). "We must exploit our rich water resources for the benefit of our people. Zambia would like people living along the rivers in the three countries to visit each other easily." Harnessing water in the two rivers for irrigation needed large capital inputs which the Party hoped it would raise in time. Water from the two rivers flowed to the Indian Ocean without being put to agricultural use. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 84 p 1]

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